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THE GREAT EASTERN.

THE EXPLOSION AND ITS CAUSES.

THE SHIP AT PORTLAND.

DETAILS BY THE VANDERBILT.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN,
PORTLAND, (Eng.) Saturday, Sept. 10, 1859.

Since an account of the disaster on board the *Great Eastern* will be more interesting than the details of a purposely slow voyage, which was not intended as a trial trip, I will describe the particulars and results of the explosion before I proceed with the narrative commenced in my letter of the 8th.

Most of the company, about 175 persons in authority and guests, had just arisen from dinner, and were collecting in knots about the deck. Some dozen had ascended the bridge between the paddle-boxes, and were congratulating Capt. HARRISON and the Chairman on the success of the vessel, which was now off the coast of Hastings. Together with half a dozen friends, I had just gone forward, and was lying down in the extreme angle of the bows under the bulwarks, where we should be shielded from the strong head wind. We were all looking aft, listening to Mr. NASMYTH, a noted engineer, and Lord ALFRED PAGET, who were discussing the safety and prospects of the ship, when suddenly, with the mingled roar and crash of a battery of artillery and a line of muskets, up shot the great forward funnel of the ship in two pieces, thirty feet in the air, amid a shower of splinters and pipes and a volume of steam and smoke. Supposing a boiler had exploded, but not for a moment doubting the integrity of the ship's hull, since *no shock was felt*, I rushed aft, noting the time, 5:50, as I ran. Plunging down the after staircase into the grand decorated saloon, through which the volcano had burst, and stumbling over piles of gilded ruins, I met Capt. HARRISON and several men who were knocking open the stateroom doors. The Captain's own little daughter, who was found in a stateroom perfectly safe, and Mr. RAWLINSON, assistant adjuster of compasses, who was not seriously injured, were the only persons there. One of two ladies had just left the apartments. Upon regaining the deck I met Capt. COMSTOCK, who wished me to "go below and hurry up the after force pump," which I did, and was absent from the scene of confusion on deck some five minutes. The great object in throwing water into the boiler-room, or "stoke-hole," was to check the heat and condense the steam, so that the scalded firemen below could be removed. The chimney having blown off, the natural draft of the furnaces was interrupted, and a volume of smoke and flame issued not only from the smoke chamber, but from the furnace doors. This, and perhaps the burning of some splinters which fell through the chasm into contact with the boilers, caused the cry of fire, and the alarm, as I again got to the deck, was spreading to a fearful extent. Men were wildly rushing about, some trying to lower boats, and others rapidly creating a panic by circulating the most absurd reports—that the ship was sinking, and that the other boilers would go in a moment. The cooler passengers fortunately prevented the lowering of the boats, as in such hands and a heavy sea, they must have been swamped at once with a great loss of life. I found the paddle engines, which were connected with the four forward boilers, still at work, but unaware of the existence of the *heater* which did explode, I still supposed a boiler had gone and that the steam pipe connecting it to the engine had been shut off. This was a general impression for some time, and therefore we looked anxiously at the depth of the vessel in the water, *remembering the Arctic*, and earing a hole had been blown in the ship's side or bottom, somewhere. But our fears on this point soon proved groundless.

The great struggle was to get out the miserable firemen who it was known were scalding below, and whose terrible groans reached the deck. As soon as the smoke and steam had been sufficiently dampened to render a descent, not safe, but possible, several men at once volunteered to go down the shafts. In a very few moments all the twelve firemen on duty were brought up. One or two were not very seriously injured, and singularly enough, the worst injured seemed in the least pain, and actually walked off to the hospital. But the sight of them was heart-rending. The scalp of one was hanging in strips from his head the boiled flesh of another slipped from the bones of his hand while removing his coat, and the skin of other peeled off with their clothing. The room designed for a hospital had been used as a carpenter's shop and the floor was covered with shavings, upon which mattresses were hastily laid. Two ships' surgeons and one of the London Hospital physicians, besides all other persons who could be profitably employed, at once set to work to alleviate the distress of the poor sufferers, and even on shore, scarcely anything more could have been done. They were generally delirious, and all seemed to be cold, and begged to be covered up. Apparently, their actual suffering was not extreme. But they had breathed the fatal steam, and before 10 o'clock in the morning, death, it almost seemed mercifully, had come to the relief of three of them, while at least five others were becoming quiet and unconscious in his near approach.

For about five minutes after the explosion, the ship's head was turned towards the shore, it being determined of course to strand her if she was in a sinking condition; but as soon as it was known that her side were whole she was kept on her course. The excitement around the shafts leading down to the boiler room was intense for an hour, and until the persons on the roll could be identified, the men would not cease their search for more unfortunates, down in that fatal chasm. It is generally believed, though most decidedly contradicted, that one of the scalded firemen jumped out of a port-hole into the sea, in his agony; if he did, he was, of course, crushed by the paddle-wheel.

A fresh panic, and a legitimate source of alarm, within ten minutes after the explosion, was the state of the other heater, which was, by the uninitiated, momentarily expected to blow up. Blue steam was hissing from its safety-valve, and the heat was intense. The reason of this will appear shortly. Within half an hour after the disaster the accustomed order and quiet seemed to be restored, and all hands were at work clearing away the wreck, removing the top half of the funnel from over the starboard deck, where it had fallen, and covering up the broken hatches and windows. The passengers, more or less excited, were talking over the matter; some with great feeling, in view of their providential escape; others as to the cause of the disaster, and not a few with reference to its commercial results. A vague apprehension of fresh terrors, and a deep and universal sorrow at the fate of the dying men, and at the sudden check to the great enterprise in the hour of its promise, gloomily ushered in the night. The ship was, at 6½ o'clock, heading for Portland, the paddle engines making six turns, and the screw from twenty-six to thirty turns per minute. The pressure on the working paddle-engine boilers had been reduced; of course the other two forward boilers, having no funnel, were evolving down. The wind was dead ahead—a wholesale breeze, and much lighter than it had been during the day. Mr. RUSSELL, and several others, had been into the stoke hold, examined the exploded heater, and had satisfied themselves that no new danger threatened.

The usual variety of incidents occurred, showing the respective traits of character which such disasters call out. The pilot, Mr. ATKINSON, was, of course, on the bridge, abaft the scene of the explosion, and under the shower of glass and splinters. Pulling his hat over his head to shield himself, he stood fast in his place, remarking, "That's none of my business; I'm going to steer the ship as long as she is a ship." Another hard-headed old fellow was laying a floor on a part of the wheelhouse. He was sawing off a plank at the time of the disaster, and, without taking his knee off the timber, he looked up till the shower of projectiles had fallen, and then quietly resumed his sawing as if nothing had happened. One gentleman nervously took his friends apart one by one, and whispered that the ship's side was blown out, and we should sink within fifteen minutes. Another, white and trembling with terror, long after the immediate danger had passed, assured all who came near him, in broken accents, that he never felt more composed in his life. One of the newspaper reporters betook himself to the extreme stern of the ship confidently expecting that the other nine boilers must necessarily go off in their turn, like a train of mines. One person, approaching an officer, exclaimed, "Tell me the worst, I am prepared to meet my God." Very few were loud and profane, as I have sometimes seen people in the very jaws of death.

Such were the first appearances and results of the disaster; let us now observe the particulars of the heater or chimney-casing; its situation in the ship, and the causes and effects of the explosion. A round funnel or chimney of half-inch boiler-plate, 40 feet high and 6 feet in diameter, carries the gases from the two forward boilers up through all decks of the ship, and at its top is surmounted by another section of the same size, but of thinner iron, (*i. e.*, the funnel that is seen above the ship.) Around the outside of the lower funnel, rising from the boilers to the main deck, is another cylinder of half-inch boiler-plate, 40 feet high and 7 feet in diameter, an annular space of 6 inches, of course, being left all around between these two cylinders. This annular space is simply an enlargement of the feed-pipe which leads from the pump into the boiler. It should be kept constantly full of water, which would thus be partially heated by the hot gases passing up the chimney. The object of the arrangement is first to economize fuel by using waste heat for warming the feed, and second, to keep the cabins and wood-work cooler and safer than they would be kept by the naked chimney. The heat of water at the pressure of steam in the boiler would be hardly 300 degrees, however much fire might pass through the chimney,—but without the interposition of waters the bare iron might get red-hot and set the wood-work on fire at some distance off. The water-pipe from the pump leads into this heater or funnel-casing, or water-jacket, as it is variously called, near the bottom, but the pipe from it to the boiler is inserted at the very top, so that if the water fails to fill the heater none will come into the boiler either, and at the boile this absence of water can be detected. On the top of the heater is a cock from which a pipe, say of 1¼ inches diameter, leads up 20 or 30 feet into the air above deck, where it bends and runs down again to the the bottom of the heater near the boilers. In the top of this pipe, just where it bends, is a small hole which is the only safety-valve of the heater. There is nothing over this hole,—the hydrostatic pressure of the column of water, 60 or 70 feet high, being equivalent to the pressure in the boilers. If the pressure in the heater is too high, either steam or water comes out of this hole till the extra strain is removed. Now the inside shell of this heater, *i. e.*, the funnel leading from the boilers to the main deck, collapsed or shut together like a burst bladder, while the outside shell pulled apart lengthwise within some ten feet of the boiler, the lower part being much shattered, while the upper part, a cylinder some thirty feet long, shot upward through three floors into the air and fell upon the main deck. Such was the construction of the heater and the manner of its explosion. The cause is pretty certainly known, but two or three causes existed, any one of which might have blown it up, without doubt, at some time. An attempt was first made by one or two persons to show that it was a rupture and not an explosion, a rupture being a simple opening caused by over-pressure, only to an extent sufficient to relieve the pressure, as is always the case under hydrostatic strain. But an explosion indicates either that a new power was brought into play by giving vent to the steam, or else that a terrific power, far beyond any mere over-pressure, was instantly generated. Both these results are easily traced, and the first seems to have occurred in this instance. It was at least an explosion, because the plate was crushed and ripped into fragments. The internal shell of the heater was not *stayed* to the outer shell at any point; had it been the pressure generated between them would have had to pull apart endwise all the stay bolts connecting the two shells. As it was, the inside shell being a continuous arch, alone resisted the pressure by its compressive strain. Had this shell been perfectly round, to collapse it would have required the pressing of the fibres of the iron into each other, but it is varied measurably from a perfect circle in its whole diameter of 18 feet, the arch principle was gone, and all that was required to collapse it was not to condense, but simply to *bend* the sheet of iron. Without this shell had been made perfectly round by turning or in some other way, as it was not, and as such parts of boiler-work never are, a pressure not much above that in the boiler itself would have collapsed it. Supposing then, very naturally, that the weakest part went first, *i. e.*, that the inside shell first collapsed, why did not this end the matter since the pressure was thereby removed? It did end *that* matter, but it brought another force into play which completed the explosion. All the water in the heater—some tons—being at the heat of steam, at say 50 lbs. when the pressure of 50 lbs. was removed would flash off into steam of a lower pressure, but of immense volume, the result being equivalent to a terrifically high pressure. So the collapse having occurred, the new power probably completed the closing up of the inner pipe, which of course increased the surface upon which the steam could act upward, to a piston 7 feet in diameter, instead of a ring 6 inches wide and 21 feet round. Then the new steam doubtless burst out, or tore apart, and lifted the outside shell, sending it into the air. Thus a small over pressure may have led to the explosion. It appears, upon inquiry, that one feed-pump was out of order, and that the other had to supply both boilers. So it was determined not to use the heater which required more labor of the pump, but to send the water directly into the boiler by a separate pipe for that purpose provided. When this was done, the heater became a boiler, and since no cold water was passing through it its temperature became very high and steam was rapidly generated. Doubtless the fires were still more urged to make steam, because the feed was cold instead of warm, hence an extra heat was applied to the fatal vessel which was already generating death and destruction. But we are told that there was a safety-valve upon this heater, and that the cock leading to it was shut off. A cock leading to a safety-valve!—an instrument which being ignorantly turned by a man, could defeat the functions of the very device intended to circumvent the forgetfulness and unreliability of man. The very existence of such an arrangement was barbarous. But it was accidentally left there, having been used in testing the boilers. Does that help the poor wretches whom its existence is supposed to have scalded to death? Was it a safety-valve, after all supposing no cock had been there? Is a half-inch hole large enough to let off steam as fast as 700 feet of surface can generate it? But I am informed by several engineers connected with the ship that this pipe, running up from the top of the heater, and then down to the bottom of that vessel, had no cock where it reëntered below. If so, there was an uninterrupted passage from the heater to this hole in the top of the pipe, which hole or safety valve did not save the heater after all. Your correspondent is not alone in further asserting that even if there had been a good and sufficient safety-valve, the heater was a *trap*, liable to blow up at any moment. Supposing the water left in it to have boiled out, the iron would have got red-hot next the furnace. Then suppose it to be determined to pump through the heater again, would the fire have been drawn till it had cooled down? Probably not. The water would have been turned into the heater, and, as everybody knows, the heater would have turned the ship wrong side outward in its vicinity. Even in the case of extraordinary vigilance, any ignorant stoker had it in his power by simply turning a cock, to blow up the ship It is rather a difficult thing to blow up a well-made boiler. The men who pump in water when they see on the guage before their face that the water is low, and the men that sit on safety-valves, *know* that they will be the first killed, but nobody thinks a heater will explode, and even the chief might have thoughtlessly precipitated the catastrophe.

The author of the heater, then, is the guilty party. We know pretty certainly who did not father it. Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL at first refused to have it at all, and it was at last put on without his consent. The builders of the screw engines did not attach it to their six boilers, though similarly urged. It was generally known to be an unsafe trap—it had blown up on steamers before—it had in a safer form, even, been abandoned on the Collins and Cunard ships. It was, doubtless, the work of a person who has caused untold loss to the Company, and who is very erroneously supposed to be the original designer of the *Great Eastern*. The inquest will show.

The effects of the explosion were, in many cases, very singular. To observe them I went down into the stoke hole as soon as it was cool enough, climbed up the boiler and the ragged remnant of the chimney, and thence to the third deck from the top,—the one under the grand saloon. I then went to the same place again with Capt. COMSTOCK and Mr. HOBBS. We found that most of the inside shell of the heater had gone up with the large section of the outside shell, the rest being crushed and distorted, and a part of it being scattered about the room. The outside shell had torn part way in a row of rivet holes, straight round. It was not otherwise much mutilated. The large beams in front and behind the funnel were bent and partially broken. The floor was ripped up and splintered for six or eight feet around, and the stateroom doors and partitions on either side, as well as the furniture, were very much shattered. The whole room looked like a country wood-house full of kindling. The next room above, the saloon, was, by contrast with its former splendor, in a worse condition' though really not so much mutilated. The walls were somewhat blackened by smoke, the mirrors were generally shivered into fine pieces, the graceful columns broken, and the gilded ornaments torn and scattered The furniture was generally broken, and the whole floor, which was somewhat sprung upward, was strewn with the wreck. But, most singularly, a large mirror within two feet of the volcano, was wholly unbroken, while all the others, far and near, were thrown down and shattered. The piano, forty feet from the funnel, was much injured, but the books on the shelves, within a yard of the ascending projectiles, were not even thrown down, The skylights were, of course, destroyed. The fine staircase leading into the forward part of the saloon,—the ladies' apartment,—was totally demolished, as well as the house over it. Falling pieces broke many skylights all over the ship.

Before morning all the *debris* was removed, floors were temporarily mended, canvas was nailed over yawning holes, and, as far as possible, the appearance of disaster was concealed.

Much has been said about the strength of the ship—that this explosion would have destroyed any other vessel. All this may be true,—nothing outside the longitudinal bulkheads running on either side of the saloon was injured or disturbed, and the whole effect was confined to the immediate vicinity of the funnel. But it must be remembered that the space is very large, and that the pressure was exerted mainly inward and upward. Had it been an outward explosion, with no upward vent, the damage would have been immeasurably greater. It is feared that the boilers are much injured. If so, the ship will be detained some months.

At 8½ o'clock, as we had begun to breathe easily after the grand catastrophe, another stared us for a moment in the face. As the helm was severely strained to get out of the way of a ship which seemed bound for a collision, and as our vessel's prow was turned square towards Beechy Head, not five miles from it, one of the little ropes snapped, and control was lost. Capt. HARRISON had objected to ropes, and had provided chains, which in the course of half an hour were rigged, the ship being steered in the meantime by a supplimentary tackle, provided for such accidents. The after donkey engine constantly assisted the eight men at the wheel in steering, and in this emergency was especially useful. Just at this time one of the paddle-engine cylinders was working water, and the wheel was scarcely making two turns per minute, and the cylinder packing of one of the screw engines which had given trouble ever since we started, was now grinding and groaning in the most extraordinary manner,—and besides all this, there was not a rag of canvas on the ship. So the idea of going onto the rocks was at least momentarily suggested. About 9 o'clock the passengers finally went down to tea, but it was a gloomy company. There was but one topic, and every new light revealed bad features.

At 10 o'clock this morning we cast anchor in Portland Harbor. A more glorious day could not be imagined, and fleets of yachts and steamers came out to meet us, with salutes, and music, and cheering, little knowing that the great ship carried dead and dying. They soon seemed to discover that something was wrong—that a chimney was missing—and for an hour after we cast anchor they sailed round and round us in silence. At last a boat came to remove the passengers, and then the sad truth was for the first time told; and it was at once flashed to the remotest parts of the kingdom. Some interesting matters as to the ship's speed and performances I will reserve for another letter. TUBAL CAIN.

THE DISASTER AS SEEN FROM THE SHORE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HASTINGS, Monday, Sept. 12, 1859.

I may be said to have been a *distant spectator* of the sad catastrophy from the shore opposite which it took place, namely, Hastings—an English watering place on the Channel, where I have been sojourning during the past month.

It was Friday, Sept. 9; the steamer was upon her trial trip, and the weather which had been very boisterous for several days previous, suddenly moderated as she approached this town, so, with a powerful opera glass in hand, I went out npon the promenade towards 5 o'clock, to have a look at the monster ship as she passed. When about six miles from this place, I remarked to a companion that the steamer appeared to manoeuvre strangely—now heading toward the shore, then swinging almost completely around, and finally, during one of these singular gyrations, her hull in an instant became totally obscured by a dense vapor, which left no doubt of its being steam! No other more reasonable theory suggesting itself to my mind, I attributed the phenomena to some experiments no board, and darkness soon after setting in, lost sight of her.

INCIDENTS OF THE SCENE.

Correspondence of the London Times, Sept. 11.

As I have already said, there were fortunately no holiday tourists there, or the matter would have been much worse. Some of the ablest engineers and machinists were on deck, who could pretty well guess what had happened and what worse might follow. A funnel, filled similarly to that which had blown up, was evidently getting intensely hot, and of those present none knew to what extent its "jacket," or outer casing, had been damaged or how soon it might explode. Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL, followed by one or two engineers, at once went below to the furnaces of these boilers, and ordered the steam to be blown off, the speed of the engines to be reduced, and every precaution taken to guard against mishap. Mr. CAMPBELL remained calm and collected on deck, getting the crew forward and preventing any unnecessary alarm. Some of the men instantly went below to search for those employed in the stoke-holes, whom it was now evident must be fearfully injured, if indeed alive. At this moment a cry was raised of a man overboard. Some of the crew and many of the passengers went aft, when something like the figure of a human being was visible among the waves. Life buoys, gratings, and bits of timber were thrown over all at once, and two gentlemen were endeavoring to lower a boat when it was stated that the alarm was a false one. Unhappily, however, it was but too true, as was afterwards ascertained. The man was a fireman, and when the explosion took place he rushed to avoid the steam to the aperture of which the ashes were emptied, and from this jumped and caught at a beam under the "sponson," in front of the paddles. To this, it is said, he hung for a few moments, when, probably weakened by the explosion or scalded by the steam, he relaxed his hold, and falling under the paddles, was, of course, instantly killed by them, and so floated past astern. All that I have stated occurred in the space of three or four minutes. Mr. THORMAN, with one or two others, went below to the lower deck cabins, where one, at least, was known to be covered by the wreck, while Capt. HARRISON came on deck and ordered the ship's course to be altered towards the land, till it could be ascertained that there was no immediate danger from fire or injury to the frame of the vessel below. The latter risk appeared to be the most imminent, as the flames were still rushing fiercely from the furnace doors. The hose was therefore ordered to be laid on, and instant preparations made for extinguishing the fires. During this time some gallant fellows among the crew had gone down to the stoke-hole to see after those below, and bring the poor firemen who were on duty near the funnel at the time on deck as quickly as possible. It was said that only two or three men were below, and that these men were but slightly injured, though it was, unfortunately, soon found that there were not less than 12 more or less hurt.

Two or three of these poor fellows walked up to the deck almost, if not quite, unassisted, and this may have led to the belief that their injuries were slight. Their aspect, however, told its own tale, and none who had ever seen blown-up men before could fail to know at a glance that some had only two or three hours to live. A man blown up by gunpowder is a mere figure of raw flesh, which seldom moves after the explosion. Not so with men blown up by steam, who for a few minutes are able to walk about, apparently almost unhurt, though in fact mortally injured, beyond all hope of recovery. This was so with one or two, who, as they emerged from below, walked aft with that indescribable expression in their faces only resembling intense astonishment, and a certain faltering of the gait and movements like one that walks in his sleep. Where not grimed by the smoke or ashes, the peculiar bright, soft whiteness of the face, hands, or breast, told at once that the skin, though unbroken, had, in fact, been boiled by the steam. One man walked along with the movement and look I have endeavored to describe, and seemed quite unconscious that the flesh of his thighs (most probably by the ashes from the furnace) was burnt in deep holes. To some one who came to his assistance he said quietly, "I am all right. There are others worse than me. Go look after them." This poor man was the first to die. Another stoker was brought up with the scalp hanging in raw strips from his head. One of the crew went to assist another fireman, and caught him by the arm, and beneath the grasp of those who thus aided him the skin peeled off the poor fellow's hand and arm like an old glove, and this, too, without the sufferer apparently feeling or knowing it. As fast as the men were got up they were taken aft to the infirmary, where cots were prepared. Drs. SLATER and WATSON, the surgeons of the ship, with one of the visitors, Dr. MARKHAM, of St. Mary's Hospital, were at once in attendance, and everything which unremitting kindness or medical skill could suggest was at once done for their relief. It was, however, seen at once that but little hopes existed for many, if not the majority, of the sufferers, who were twelve in number. Most of them seemed very restless, and almost if not quite delirious; but a few of those whose injuries were likely to be more immediately fatal remained quiet, half unconscious, or at most only asking to be covered up, as if they felt the cold. For these latter all knew nothing whatever could be done, as, in fact, they were then dying.

In the meantime on deck the hose had been got at once into play, and a stream or water was poured down into the stokehole beneath the lower deck, so as in a few minutes to quench the fire in the furnaces and put at rest all fear of danger from that source. Within twenty minutes after the blow-up the real cause and nature of the mishap was known, and the total safety of all the engines and after boilers was definitely ascertained. Fearful as was the explosion, it was seen that, owing to the immense strength of the ship, its violence had been entirely confined to the compartment in which it had occurred. Beyond this no injury was done of any kind, excepting a stray piece breaking a skylight here or there. Prudently, therefore, and in order to prevent exaggerated reports or unnecessary alarm, it was determined to resume the original course and steer for Portland. Before this was done Mr. HAWKINS, one of the boatswains, had discovered that Mr. RAWLINSON, one of Mr. GRAY's assistants, who was in a lower deck cabin, was completely buried, and, in fact, suffocating beneath a pile of lumber of all kinds. In an instant men were set to work to free him, who dragged away the wreck and splintered glass and wood by handfuls, till Mr. RAWLINSON was caught sight of and pulled out by main force, a good deal shaken, contused, and cut about the head and face, but not dangerously.

All danger from fire or another explosion being now at an end, those who chose were enabled to go down and examine for themselves the scene of the disaster. The litter on the deck showed that in the compartment in which it had taken place, and where it was confined by the wrought-iron bulkheads, it had been wide and general. The fore part of Mr. CRACE's beautiful saloon was a pile of glittering rubbish, a mere confused mass of boards, carpet shreds, hangings, mirrors, gilt frames, and splinters of ornaments; the rich gilt castings were broken and thrown down, the brass work ripped, the handsome cast iron columns round the funnel overturned and strewed about. In the more forward part, a state sitting-room for the ladies, every single thing was destroyed, and the wooden flooring broken and wrenched up. As one gazed on the evidences of the appaling force of the explosion it was recollected with profound gratitude to Providence that the accident occurred at the only single moment when the grand saloon was empty, and the berths on each side were unoccupied. What the consequences would have been if it had taken place an hour later, when the visitors would be sitting in the saloon, is almost fearful to think upon. But the damage in this part seemed a mere bagatelle when compared with the ravages among the lower deck cabins beneath. It was difficult to go down there, for the whole place was filled with fragments of boards, chairs, beds, cabin fittings, broken steam pipes and syphon tubes, torn-out rivets, and masses of the inner and outer funnels rent to pieces like calico, and lying about like heaps of crumpled cardboard. Everything was in literal fragments. The course of the explosion could then be seen at once. The water, or rather steam, in the casing had crushed in the inner casing, blowing up the funnel above deck, while both funnels below it were torn to pieces and hurled about, sometimes in single rivets or scraps no longer than one's hand, sometimes in crumpled up lumps weighing several hundredweight. Beneath this deck, towards the stakehole, where the remnants of the funnel left a yawning hole like an extinct volcano, the force of the explosion was still more manifest. Not only was the iron compartment nearest to the boiler partly rent and pushed back, but one of the main deck beams, an enormous massive wrought-iron girder about two feet deep, and strengthened with angle irons, was wrenched back and nearly bent in halves. The ruin here would be an instructive sight for engineers to witness. It would be still better if medical men could inspect them and solve the problem of how it can possibly have happened that men who stood round the base of the funnel when it exploded, and when tons of iron were torn up and cast about, were not only not killed on the spot, but scarcely one was unable to walk, and not one has sustained a fracture or dislocation. This is at present an inexplicable circumstance. In some parts the explosion seems to have acted with the capricious violence of lightning. Thus, in the grand saloon the two largest mirrors on each side of it, running fore and aft, were quite unbroken, though the silvering was boiled off the backs of both by the heat of the steam. By the side of these glasses cast-iron columns were bent and broken, and mirrors at four times the distance from the seat of the disaster were almost pulverized, and their framings even destroyed. The beautiful oak stair-cases descending to the saloons were blown up like cardwork, yet not a book on the library shelves close to the funnel was stirred. At the bottom of the stokehole I found one of the gilt framings which were placed round the windows of the saloon; it was perfectly uninjured. For your readers to understand this singularity they must suppose one house—say number eight—to have had an explosion in its cellar, and among the ruin is found uninjured a drawing-room picture belonging to the next-door neighbor at number nine. The boiler, as far as can be judged from a superficial examination, stands firm; a close scrutiny, however, will be necessary to enable the engineers to determine whether any part of it, more especially its tubes, are injured. It seems almost too much to hope that when such a severe concussion was experienced, it can have escaped entirely without injury. Near and upon the boiler lie scraps and morsels of the funnels, which show where the first tearing away commenced before the inner casing was blown up to the deck.

LATEST DETAILS OF THE ACCIDENT.

The special correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 13th of September, says: "The engineers who have inspected the rent masses of iron, and the tremendous evidence which yet remain of the force of the explosion, come to different conclusions as to the amount of steam pressure which occasioned it. Some literally give it as high as 1,000 lbs. to the square inch, but this appears almost incredible. The majority generally estimate it as having been between 400 lbs. and 500 lbs., an amount of pressure which, as far as can be calculated, has never yet been got by steam. The highest pressure boiler, for locomotives are only made to withstand about 150 lbs. to the inch. Even for experimental purposes a pressure of 500 lbs., or 600 lbs. steam has never yet been generated. JAMES WATT, in his earliest experiments on evaporation, made some very small globular boilers, on which it was said a pressure of 400 lbs. was eventually got, but anything approaching to 500 lbs. or 600 lbs. has never been so much as heard of among engineers till the present most unfortunate occurrence. Gunpowder when exploded expands 800 times its bulk, and when steam is superheated in an intense degree the water becomes utterly decomposed into its constituent gases, oxygen and hydrogen, which, where brought into contact with any red-hot surface, recombine with the most fearful explosion. This was exactly what took place on board the *Great Eastern*, and the blow up in its force was precisely similar to what would have taken place had the space between the inner and outer casing of the funnel been filled with gunpowder instead of steam.

From the evidence which has been given at the inquest, and from minute inquiries and observations made at the scene of the accident, the circumstances which led to the occurrence are now supposed to be pretty well ascertained. It appears that soon after leaving Deptford the donkey engines for keeping the funnel cases, and through them the boilers, supplied with water showed most decided symptoms of infirmity, which, as the vessel progressed on her voyage increased to such an extent that some of them were rendered altogether useless, and the others were only kept feebly working by the constant attention of some of the assistant engineers. Thus from the first there was a difficulty in keeping the boilers properly supplied with water, which was greatly increased by the fact that the supply had first to be forced up a considerable height to fill the funnel casing. This, it is supposed, induced those in charge to feed the boilers direct from the donkey engines, without passing the water through the funnel case. In shutting off the communication between the casing and the boilers, the engineers had every reason to believe they were performing a perfectly harmless operation, for it was well known there was an escape-pipe to carry off any steam which might be generated. It was, however, afterwards ascertained that this pipe had, previous to the departure of the vessel from Deptford, been used for testing the casing by hydraulic pressure. For this purpose, a brass cock had been fitted to the end of it, and this by some shocking inadvertence was never taken away, and, what is worse, it was left turned off. Consequently, when the communication between the bottom of the casing and the boiler was interrupted the water left in the funnel was rapidly converted into steam, and the whole apparatus became a monstrous vertical boiler without a safety-valve or any vent whatever. That all the water left in the casing was converted into vapor long before the explosion took place is quite certain, and it was evidently not till the confined steam had gone on expanding and probably decomposing for some hours that the casing at last gave way with the awful effect I have endeavored to describe.

The jury have carefully inspected the scene of the disaster, and the *débris* is now in course of being cleared away, with the view to the necessary repairs being commenced at once. How long these repairs will take it is at present quite impossible to say. To restore the ironwork which has been found to need reconstruction, *will occupy from three weeks to a month*, but the question is how far the forward pair of main boilers, from which the funnel was blown, and which acted as a base to the whole explosive force, have been injured. Both will, in the course of to-morrow, be subject to a strict scrutiny, and if any injury has been sustained, *their repair will be a work of time and difficulty*. But whatever may be the delay or cost, the directors have most properly determined that all shall be repaired in the strongest and most perfect manner, and the boilers tested with the hydraulic press before again proceeding to sea. The fragments which are being hauled up from the stokehole each minute afford fresh evidence of the uncertain yet fearful nature of the explosion. In an apparently uninjured portion of the outer casing a round hole is blown out, through which a man could put his head. Yet there is no flaw in the iron, nor is any portion of this segment hurt at all. I have mentioned the apparently extraordinary fact that two of the largest mirrors in the grand saloon fixed on each side were left unhurt, when glasses at four times the distance from the funnel were pulverized. The reason is now explained by the fact of these two mirrors having been the only ones fixed in the iron bulkheads. A greater proof could not be given of the immense strength of the ship than this. Had the iron bulkheads vibrated in the least these glasses must have gone to fragments like the rest, but the manner in which they were stayed across kept them rigid even under the awful concussion of the blow-up.

Mr. WM. BRISCO, the engineer on duty in the stokehole at the time, and who was burnt about the hands, is progressing most favorably, and in a few more days will be quite convalescent. He states that the first effect of the explosion was to loow open the furnace doors, smashing some to pieces, and sending out a rush of scorching air. The stokers instantly ran up the ladder to the lower deck gangway. Mr. BRISCO saw the dreadful danger of such a course, and called on the men to keep below, while he threw himself on his face, which he kept covered with his hands. In this position he remained for three or four minutes, till he could hear that the rush of steam on the gangway above had almost ceased. The heat in the stokehole was then something fearful and dangerous to life, so he rushed from it up the ladder as he best could. Above the steps, on a level with the lower deck, he found the wretched men who had so imprudently fled there, standing or sitting, and all looking horror-struck at the appearance of their hands, from which the flesh was boiled off—for they had rushed into the very spot where the steam was hottest. None of these poor fellows seemed to be aware that the scalds which they had sustained about the rest of their body were not only ten times more dangerous, but infinitely more severe. Mr. BRISCO, however, notwithstandiag that the flesh was burnt off the backs of both his hands, remained with the sufferers till all were removed and had their wounds dressed. Mr. PROWSE, the chief officer, was foremost in rendering assistance to rescue all who were injured below.

It was stated by one of your cotemporaries that a ton of powder was in the ship at the time of the explosion, and stowed away somewhere near the scene of the disaster. I have been requested, on the best authority, to contradict this assertion. Not an ounce of gunpowder has ever been on board the vessel. Crowds of visitors come daily to inspect her, but none are allowed to go where the accident occurred. Such is the morbid curiosity on this subject, that almost any amount might daily be realized by the Company throwing this unlucky portion of the *Great Eastern* open to public inspection. At present the decks are almost thronged with sightseers, gazing with awe upon the broken funnels and heaps of shattered fittings which have been brought up.

THE COST OF REPAIRING DAMAGES.

The Special Correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 14th Sept., says:

"The repair of the damages inflicted by the explosion has already commenced, Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL having contracted to restore the whole for £5,000. If it should turn out that either of the forward boilers has been injured, £5,000 will scarcely suffice for the entire restoration. From the fact of there having been no escape of steam from either of the boilers at the time of the explosion, where there was a pressure on each of 25 lbs., it is believed that they have escaped without material injury. The mere joinery of the cabin fittings, and the redecoration of the grand saloon can, and doubtless will, soon be completed. With the iron-work, however, it is a different affair. All this must be executed in London, from the working drawings of the vessel, and sent down piecemeal, by rail, to Weymouth, where it can be bolted together on board the ship. Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL's contract is to finish the whole ship, in her former state, as she left the river, within three weeks."

THE ITALIAN WAR AND THE PEACE OF VILLAFRANCA.—A correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* has found, in the English Blue Book, the following very interesting extract from a letter written by Lord COWLEY, the British Ambassador in Paris, to his Government just before the outbreak of the Italian war:

PARIS, Thursday, May 12, 1859.

The Emperor had regretted not having seen me (says Lord COWLEY) before his departure, as his Majesty had been particularly desirous to state to me the sentiments under which he was about to take the field; but, in consequence of my absence from Paris, his Majesty, just before his departure, had written to Count WALEWSKI, charging him to assure me that, in assuming the command of his army, his Majesty's intentions were *to localize the war as much as possible, to respect the neutrality of Germany, to give no countenance to any attempts at revolution, and to confine his military operations to driving the Austrians out of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom.* His Majesty further declared that he would ever be ready to treat for peace when suitable conditions were offered him. I did not conceal from Count WALEWSKI my apprehension that the Emperor's programme could not be carried out. It was not likely, I said, that Austria would consent to dispossess herself of her Italian possessions until after a series of reverses that might bring the French troops to the walls of Vienna.

This letter is interesting as showing that the Emperor entered upon the Italian campaign with a clearly prearranged plan of operations, and that he made peace only when he found that circumstances were about to occur which would prevent him from carrying the whole of his plan into execution.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

Affairs in France, Italy and Germany.

REVIVAL OF THE CHINA WAR.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, from Southampton on the 15th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *Saxonia* arrived at Cowes on the 14th, and the *Bremen* on the 15th inst.

The *Vanderbilt's* advices are one day later than those of the *City of Baltimore* off Cape Race, and the *North American* at Quebec.

Our correspondence and files by this arrival are of five days later date. We obtain from them most interesting particulars of the terrible explosion on board the *Great Eastern*, briefly noticed in yesterday morning's telegram.

It is now stated that the departure of the *Great Eastern* for America must be postponed.

The death of Sir WM. EYRE, late commander of the forces in Canada, and a distinguished Crimean officer, is announced.

We publish below full and later particulars of the Chinese outbreak. The *Moniteur*, in an article upon the treachery of the Chinese, says:

"The Government of the Emperor and that of Great Britain are about to take measures together to inflict chastisement and obtain every satisfaction which so flagrant an act of treachery requires."

A Berne telegram states that the Emperors FRANCIS JOSEPH and NAPOLEON would soon meet at the Castle of Arenemberg.

The London *Times* speaks of the approaching meeting of the King of the Belgians and NAPOLEON, as "a meeting of Old and Young Europe." It says: "Whatever may be the respective reminiscences of King LEOPOLD and NAPOLEON III., one thing is certain—that two such heads cannot fail to respect each other." The magnificent Chateau d'Ardoin, at Biarritz, has been hired for the reception of the King of the Belgians, who travels under the name of Comte DE LATER.

Letters received from Madrid to the 5th inst., state that the English Ambassador had addressed inquiries to the Government of Spain concerning the concentration of Spanish troops in Algesiras. The reply of Spain is said to have been drawn up with great courtesy, but did not fully explain the reasons of the concentration of troops at this point.

In regard to the American boundary question, it is stated that a detachment of the Royal engineers would embark for British Columbia on the 2d of October, to join Her Majesty's Commissioner.

The *Citizen*, a new Irish journal published in Waterford, demands, after the example of France, an unconditional amnesty for the Irish exiles. In a letter to the *Citizen* on this subject, Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN says:

"A large portion of the Irish people are of opinion that the political victims of English law were not fairly tried, an opinion which I share; but it is not now necessary to raise this question. Many of the citizens of Waterford who differ with us upon this point would rejoice to welcome to his home THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, even as RICHARD O'GORMAN, a refugee of 1848, was welcomed last week by many of the most peace-loving citizens of Dublin."

SIDI MOHAMED, the eldest son of the late Emperor of Morocco, has been declared his successor.

The *Times* in its city article, dated Sept. 14, says that the funds opened that morning with renewed firmness and closed at a further improvement, the notification that France

further, in order to find all the causes for this unlooked-for satisfaction, and I think we may find it in the fact that the King VICTOR EMANUEL is constantly advised of NAPOLEON'S intentions, and that he never demurs—that they appear indeed to act in concert; in the fact that the Italian official deputations which called on NAPOLEON at Paris and at St. Sauveur, all left him perfectly satisfied, and went on afterward with the organization of the projected "Kingdom of Northern Italy;" in the fact in fine, that Italy is left by this document the arbiter of its own fortunes, beyond the intermeddling even of a European Congress. It is difficult to see in all this a design on the part of LOUIS NAPOLEON, when he stipulated at Vallafranca for the return of the Grand Dukes *without force*, to bring about the very events that we see passing before our eyes in Italy? Are not the harsh words of his manifest toward the public men of Italy so many crumbs of comfort thrown to Austria in exchange for provinces and populations?

The sequel will show. NAPOLEON appears to place before the people of Central Italy this question: Which do you prefer, to permit the Grand Dukes to return and to give to Venetia liberal Austrian institutions, as the result of this act, or to refuse to accept the Grand Dukes, and by your refusal throw Venetia back under the yoke of Austrian oppression, besides placing yourself in a permanent state of antagonism to Austria? Now, at the late day at which this question was asked, NAPOLEON knew perfectly well what would be the answer. He knew that the organization of Central Italy was so far advanced that it would be impossible to recede without a humiliation which he could not wish to see the leading men of Italy suffer, and he knew that all Central and Northern Italy organized in a strong government, offered better chances for the future emancipation of Venetia than any half measure, such as is implied in the hypothesis of the return of the Grand Dukes. This, then, is another argument to prove that NAPOLEON is still the friend of Italy, and that the St. Sauveur document must not be taken in its *apparent* sense.

The probabilities are still in favor of the eventual organization of the whole of Central and Northern Italy, with the exception of Venetia, under the flag of the House of Savoy, notwithstanding the late declaration of NAPOLEON that he had finished his task, and that France alone went to war for an idea; and if Austria should attack the new power we have a strong confidence that the victory will rest on the side of right and justice. At any rate, the King is increasing his army at a rapid rate; the French *Moniteur* this morning publishes a decree of VICTOR EMANUEL, increasing the number of his riflemen (*persegliери*) to six regiments; the whole country embraced in the contemplated "Kingdom of Northern Italy," will soon have under arms a force of two hundred thousand men, not to count the immense number of volunteers that would pour in from other countries; the King of Sardinia may consistently encourage the efforts of KOSSUTH, since the latter declares his intention to be, not the Republic but a monarchy for Hungary; and one may well ask, how is Austria, with a diminished Empire, an insolvent treasury, and a crippled army, to make headway against revolution at home and an enthusiastic army of two hundred thousand men in Italy?

Certain journals, the *Indépendence Belge* in particular, pretend to see in the manifest of the Emperor and in the general policy of the French Government, a design to shape affairs in such a way that a compromise must be the result, and this compromise is to be the formation of a Central Italian Kingdom to be called Etrurie, with the Prince NAPOLEON as King. I can only say in regard to this hypothesis, that the number of its supporters appear to be limited.

It is inconceivable how LOUIS NAPOLEON, whose first and most imperative duty it is to please his own people, should have issued so universally an unpopular document, if he did not know that it was to prepare the way for an agreeable surprise. If this document be not reclaimed or compensated for by some succeeding act of a different nature, that is to say, if it should not turn out to be of the character I have indicated in the first part of this letter, if, in fine, Italy should be totally abandoned by France, and the misfortunes should fall on her which his Majesty's document appears to predict, then will the reputation of the "elect of France" be placed in serious danger; the glory of Magenta and Solferino will not save it, and the man who was really great the day he crossed the Mincio at the head of his victorious army, will have sunk back to the equivocal reputation of the man of the 2d of December.

It was curious to observe the different manner in which the article of the *Moniteur* was appreciated by the French Press. The *Constitutionnel*, to which everybody looked for one of those magisterial articles for which that journal is noted, has not uttered one word, and this extraordinary silence is the source of almost as much surprise and as much speculation as the imperial document itself. The *Patrie*, another ministerial journal, has had no "leader" on the subject, and confines its remarks to short paragraphs in correction of errors in the columns of other journals. The *Patrie*, it should be observed, has, from the first, sustained the Italians in all their movements, and it still contends that it will be impossible for Europe not to recognize the late acts of the people in the Duchies as *faits accomplis*. The *Pays*, another ministerial journal, takes altogether different ground. This journal has constantly maintained that the treaty of Villafranca rendered obligatory the return of the Grand Dukes, and that without the consummation of this provision of the treaty there could be no peace in Europe. As might be expected, this journal now shouts victory. The grave *Journal des Débats*, in its first article, makes a couple of heavy hits at the Government, as is its custom, but under language so unobjectionable that no notice can be taken of it. For example, this journal states in the course of its article in the quietest way possible, that the manifest of the *Moniteur* left the cabinet of His Majesty the day after the Prince RICHARD METTERNICH left St. Sauveur; which means, to those who read aright the *Débats*, that NAPOLEON apparently is sold to Austria. In its second article on the subject, the *Débats* takes the ground that the important question raised by the St. Sauveur document is, which of the doctrines is to prevail, the right of the people to choose their own rulers, or the written right of Kings. This is putting the question strong to LOUIS NAPOLEON, who rules himself on an elective basis, or, in other words, on the choice of the people, and exactly in opposition to the written right. The *Débats*, which is the Orleanist organ, naturally inclines to favor the right of the people, since LOUIS PHILIPPE owed his throne to this principle, and it utters its sympathy for the people of the Italian Duchies in this sense. The *Siècle* and the *Presse*, Republican papers, deal some hard blows at the Government, and loudly demand that the voice of the people of Central Italy shall be heard, and that Austria shall be held to give the Venetians a more liberal Government than they have yet had. The *Siècle*, in addition, proposes a financial scheme by which Venetia may be bought from Austria on terms highly advantageous in every point of view to the latter. You will find this scheme in the columns of the *Siècle*. The new paper, the *Opinion Nationale*, attacks the manifest without gloves, and in a tone which would have certainly gained for it a series of warnings before the late amnesty. The politico-Catholic papers, always in favor of the return of the Grand Dukes, yet attack the document for not going far enough. They blame the two Emperors for not using force to reëstablish the *statu quo ante bellum!*

MALAKOFF.

POLITICS IN GERMANY.

The Movement for German Unity—The Austrian Reforms—Discontent in the Empire—The Parliament of Bavaria—Gallophobia.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MUNICH, Thursday, Aug. 11, 1859.

In my last I gave you some views of Austria as related to general European politics, and to Germany in particular, which may perhaps have aided the reader in judging whether those reforms now for two or three weeks proclaimed by certain papers in Austria's interests are likely ever actually to take place. These views bear especially upon the great question of German politics, the prospective unity of Germany.

I refer to the subject again in order to repeat the substance of my last, by giving the essence of a few pointed expressions from a long and able article on the condition of Austria since 1848, which has just appeared (June, 1859) in the *Prussian Jahrbücher*. It says in effect, that intense hatred to France and conviction of the necessity of German unity, not love for Austria, have compelled in Germany the defence of Austria, regardless of her internal policy—that Austria (*i. e.* the Government,) however, has no desire for union with Germany—that a constitution will not be proclaimed there, even as a last resort to save her from sinking—that this measure will only be taken when the Government shall have again actually fallen before the tribunal of public judgment—that this Government is a purely diplomatic one, all regulated with reference to external show, with which no corresponding internal development of the people concurs; or better expressed, that the Minister of Foreign Affairs dictates laws to all the other Ministers. It says further that the mass of the people in Austria know nothing of a relation to Germany—that this is not even allowed to be stated in school books—and that they only know that Austria has garrisons in the fortifications of the Confederation—that *only* the educated know really how the matter stands, and thus all development in the direction of United Germany is crippled. The control of German affairs can, therefore, never be left in the hands of Austria, as she would never consent to find any centre of activity which lay outside of herself, and finally the concordat completed the break with the progressive spirit of the rest of Germany. That the elements which now compose the Austrian Empire will of course remain, but in their present nominal unity under their present Government they cannot endure.

I have collected within a week past several additional references to the inception of reforms in parts of the Austrian Empire, but the interest of all these doubtful statements is lost in that of an announcement from Vienna, which lies this moment before me, to the effect that a censorship of the Press had been exercised there for the last two weeks, so rigid as to make the people almost sigh for the return of that previous to March, 1848; that not merely manuscripts, but the work of setting up, printing and paper, are lost, and editors are placed in the greatest embarrassment to meet their obligations to subscribers by replacing confiscated numbers, or getting papers delivered in time. The censorship applies also to papers from other States as well as those printed in Austria, thus creating very great confusion. Reforms in the direction of freedom which must be introduced by such measures are certainly of questionable character. These measures show quite clearly, however, that the Government must have come into possession of information which satisfies them that the question is with them one of life and death, and thus justifies extreme action.

Immediately after writing the above passage, I had an interview with an intelligent young Austrian, who had just arrived from Vienna, and who confirmed this intelligence, and much more. He said that the dissatisfaction was unbounded, and that these stringent measures were introduced as necessary to security against the rising spirit of revolution. The withholding of the long promised Constitution and reforms, and the national bankruptcy, in themselves too much to be endured, were carried beyond the point of possible endurance by the issue of a disastrous campaign in an equally disastrous peace. He said that the opinion among the people in Austria was that not 9,000, or 20,000, but 100,000 men were lost, on the Austrian side, in the battle of Solferino—that the people began to feel that the personal incompetency and obstinacy of the Emperor were chargeable with the results, he having taken a position which rendered his natural allies unavailable.

How far the popular mind may have been agitated by the presence and the narrations of the wounded now scattered throughout the Empire, we may not know; but they have probably greatly increased the effect. Those of the wounded who could be removed have been distributed, not only filling the hospitals especially designed for the military, but all others, and to some extent their care and expense have been assumed by the parishes to the neighborhood of which they had been sent. There are said to be 6,000 of these in the little city of Linz on the Upper Danube; from 2,500 to 3,000 in Innsbruck, in the Tyrol, and the country parishes and smaller towns have them only in less numbers. I have seen a letter from a Bavarian physician, in the medical journal of this place, written from Innsbruck, and describing the state of the hospitals there. The wounded there are in seven hospitals, 1,500 in one, and the rest divided among the remaining six. They were brought there from the battle-field, mostly in open wagons, their wounds not dressed from the time they started till they reached Innsbruck, about four days. The wounds were mostly from balls—few with swords, and the latter mostly on the upper extremities, and what is most singular, the majority of them on the left hand, all the fingers in many instances being diagonally cut off. The explanation of this singular fact is, that in a charge, the left hand being extended forward on the stock of the gun, was reached by the sword of the Zouave and cut off exactly where it grasped the weapon. It is still a little mysterious, because it indicates both a purpose and an execution a little too exact for the battle-field; nevertheless, if the fact is true, the explanation cannot be far out of the way. In some instances noblemen and other gentlemen have given up their castles to these wounded, ladies volunteer their services to assume the care of particular ones, and pursue their own whims or those of the soldiers themselves in the nursing, often interfering with the course of the physicians.

An expression of opinion, said to be from well-informed circles in Vienna itself, has just made its appearance, to the effect that there is reason to expect that the Emperor's birth-day (Aug. 18) will be signalized by the introduction of the reforms promised in the recent Imperial Manifesto, and the giving of Constitutions to the provinces. As before intimated, it is almost impossible to hope for such a result, and yet such is the pressure in that direction, that it is difficult to see how these reforms can be withheld. It is true, this pressure itself may be suppressed by seizure and confiscation of those newspapers which are the chief instruments, and by other Police measures. But this course will itself be a new cause of excitement; the absence of the newspapers—the cause of it being known—will produce quite as great excitement as their inflammatory articles could produce. The Augsburg *Gazette*, for instance, has been probably the very strongest paper in Austria's cause in all Germany. This paper, having defended the good faith of the Government in promising reform, now feels it a special duty to urge the redemption of the promise. This paper is now filled from day to day with articles to this effect. This is more or less true of others. If the Police should seize these, the effect would scarcely be diminished, and might even be increased. It seems, therefore, difficult to place an expectation of some decisive action on one side or the other further off than the Emperor's birth-day—one week from this date. This very day we have in the above-named journal, in its Vienna correspondence, the not very cheering statement to those who continue to cherish hopes in the good will of the Emperor, that, while the people are of one mind in regard to the need of reforms, while the clergy themselves are by no means unanimous in favor of the concordat, and many a bishop shrugs his shoulders when it is referred to, yet there is a coterie which crowd themselves between the people and the Emperor and besiege the ears of the latter with contrary statements.

The most important events that are transpiring now in this place, are in immediate connection with the great political question of Germany. The Bavarian Parliament is now together. It was called when a general war was imminent, though the meeting did not take place until after the peace had been concluded—the object being the authorization of a military loan. The discussion of the proposition for a loan leads directly to that of the great question of *Germany's unity*; or, in other words, the reformation or reorganization of the Confederation. The address to the King, and the speeches of the members, all lie in this direction. That the result, however desired by the majority of the people can be peaceably achieved, few believe, as it involves the setting aside of most of the smaller German princes; and it is not to be expected that they will quietly yield their petty sovereignties. All eyes are, therefore, directed forward to the *expected, desired, dreaded*, and yet *certainly coming storm*.

Among the questions discussed both in Parliament and elsewhere is that of the pardon of the political offenders, in connection with the movement of 1848-9, on the ground that they labored only for the unity of Germany, which all parties now unite in striving after. The proposition for a popular representation of the Confederation in Parliament meets strong opposition in the Chambers here.

Among the business of the Chambers within the last few days has been also an inquiry, addressed to the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, as to whether it is the design of the Government to try to effect a reduction of the duties on cane-sugar, cotton, and raw iron. Both the question and answer tended to show that this movement is at least contemplated.

Nothing can be said yet as to the particular action of the Peace Conference at Zurich. It is a little remarkable that not only the papers elsewhere, but even those in Austria, should be expressing doubts in egard to the possibility of carrying out the treaty of which the two Emperors settled the preliminaries. A ew weeks—rather days—may be expected to develop ome remarkable movements in Europe, especially in Austria.

MUNICH, Saturday, Aug. 27, 1859.

Two feelings have in a previous letter been referred to as the only unanimous ones in Germany—hat in favor of *a closer union of the German States, and hatred to the Emperor Napoleon*, the latter furnishing one of the main grounds and motives to the former. In regard to the feeling and action tending to German unity, enough has been said in previous letters, but this prevailing hatred to NAPOLEON and France is a subject worth a letter, for it carries among all parties everything before it, at least in the south of Germany, and I suppose it to be scarcely less, and only somewhat differently tempered, in the north. I have read many of the political pamphlets which have recently appeared in Germany, and in this respect I have found all to agree. I will therefore take one of these pamphlets—an ably written one entitled *The Italian War and the duty of Prussia—a voice out of the Democracy*—and give the substance of it on this one point as a fair statement of the general feeling.

The writer declares that he fully sympathizes with the prevailing hatred to NAPOLEON—that the democracy can never be reconciled to him, and expresses the belief that the Italian war, whatever illusions he might himself cherish in relation to it, would but hasten his movement towards the goal which his deeds had merited. But he dissents entirely from the dominant view that this hatred should be expressed by joining Austria against France in the war which was being waged at the time the pamphlet was written. In composing the sides in this contest, he says that on the *one* side, is a *bad* man engaged in a *good* cause, and on the *other*, a *bad* cause in the hands of a man whose bad deeds, if weighed against those even of NAPOLEON, would preponderate by at least the entire weight of the concordat.

In further composing the two Powers, he says that Austria represents a principle of reaction, firm and consistent in itself. She has therefore ever been the most dangerous foe to all ideas of freedom. LOUIS NAPOLEON is, on the other hand, personally a despot, a tyrant; but the principles upon which he supports his Government, and which he must ever proclaim over and over again, are Democratic—they are the will of the people—the right of universal suffrage—the improvement of the condition of the laboring classes. It follows from this that his Government is one monstrous lie; and further, a Government whose theoretic principle is Democratic, and its means and agents reactionary and tyrannical, can have but a very transient existence; and though it may be just as bitter, can never be so dangerous a foe to Democratic development as the Government which represents a strictly reactionary principle. The theoretical principles which a State professes as its foundation, and inscribes on its banner, have at least this value—that they express the conscience of the State. The necessity of constantly repeating the proclamation of these principles increases and sends abroad their propagating power. LOUIS NAPOLEON may confiscate all the articles sent out from London or Jersey, but who will confiscate for him his own manifestos, *Moniteur* articles, and proclamations? Every act of his Government gives the lie to his confession of faith. This calls attention, and the contradiction is apparent; a Government which is an organized contradiction—a contradiction between fact and idea—is by no means so dangerous as one of reactionary principles. The former may inflict severer wounds for the time than the latter; it may be a painful, acute disease; it cannot, however, become like Austria, a *chronic* disease.

That such is NAPOLEON'S position begins now to be quite evident. Six years of the Empire are now past, and the man who at first sighed for nothing so much as the alliance of the old conservative Cabinets, is compelled to seize the revolutionary standard of Italian freedom, and allow himself to be driven down that slippery plain, upon which he must rush helplessly to ruin unless the folly of his enemies shall come to his aid.

The French Democracy has comprehended better than the German Press the position and duty of the party in this struggle. The Democratic representative, JULES FEVRE, and his party are penetrated with a much stronger hatred of LOUIS NAPOLEON than the politicians of the German papers—first, because they belong to a more radical tendency of the Democracy, and then because they have suffered and still suffer more from his oppression—having seen their friends and relatives and the members of their party sent into exile. Yet he makes the following declaration in the Legislative Assembly: "I declare that, between me and you, (the Ministers,) there can be no reconciliation, but if you would annihilate the Austrian despotism in Italy—if you would free Italy from it—my heart, my blood, my whole existence should be with you. Yet I should only reserve to myself after the victory to call the victor to account, upon the eternal principles which should have given him his strength there, and which will be our strength against him at home, if he does not grant us the freedom through which he knew how to make himself a name in Italy." This model declaration represents accurately the position of the Democracy, not in France only, but everywhere.

Not only the friends, but the opponents of the war, betrayed the same secret. The Orleanist representative, Viscount PLICHEN, says: "This war will endanger not only the external but also the internal peace and quiet of the land, since it is impossible with impunity to be revolutionary in Italy and conservative in France and Rome. This will rather awaken the spirit of revolution everywhere." Such is the reality of our situation. The Orleanists, fearing the overthrow of their enemy, the German Liberals that of Austria—each led by fear of waking up the revolution, are praying for the preservation of their enemy. This explains, too, how it is that so many elements, which are now raising the war cry against NAPOLEON, were so urgent for the Western alliance in the Oriental war in 1854—that war was not at all revolutionary.

The author then proceeds to show very clearly what facts have since proved, that NAPOLEON was not seeking Italy for himself, and to point out his real motives; and the lapse of two months, although it has brought peace, has not diminished the interest of this part of the pamphlet, as showing the views entertained of NAPOLEON in Germany, and the elements which are here at work.

Vague rumors in regard to the contents of ORSINI'S second letter were afloat in Paris. The Sardinian official paper did NAPOLEON the kindness to publish the letter in a falsified form. The original was entirely different, and reminded the Emperor that he had been a Carbonari—had broken his oath—forfeited his life—informed him that many hundred members had sworn to effect his death—and that he himself was the first to attempt this only because the lot had so determined.

This poisoned arrow hit the mark. He knew the mysteries of the body, the energy of its members—saw his own position—felt that the law enacted for his security had not made him safe—daggers glistened before his eyes—his resolution must be taken.

Further, the Paris elections had just taken place, and in spite of fraud, corruption and police force, had turned out but slightly in his favor. The prospect was not consoling for the day of a street riot, and the signs were daily multiplying that such a day was approaching.

Then, too, PROUDHAN, immediately on going over into Belgium, had published a pamphlet in which he drew a comparison between the principles of the BONAPARTES and the will of the Duke of ORLEANS, to the advantage of the latter. He says, in substance, that if the Count of Paris would just take the will of his father as his manifesto—add to it a declaration of twenty lives, stating the principles for which France has fought since 1789, with the device, "*Liberté, Egolité, Fraternité*," which were expunged by the 2d of December, with the promise of a parliamentary and representative Constitution according to the liberal traditions of 1791, '93, '95, 1814, '30 and '48, in opposition to those of 1798 and 1804—there would be such an irresistible rallying to his standard that, unless the Emperor should hasten with his "*acte additionel*," it would quickly show on which side was the legitimate dynasty!

"PROUDHON," adds the author, "may have said this to terrify the Emperor, and, if so, it worked to his wish." Such words in the mouth of a socialist, showing the possibility of a union with the Orleanists, had their effect; for such a union would be the most dangerous to the Emperor which could be formed—equivalent, indeed, to his overthrow. His determination began to be fixed.

But these were not all the elements of his condition. He was the deadly foe of the democracy—had tried to form alliances with the old Cabinets abroad—had flattered the old parties at home; but his cousin, Prince NAPOLEON, was democratic. Each saw but the one side. They often sparred with each other. For instance, the Prince said one day to the Emperor: "*Vous n'avez rien de votre oncle.*" "*Pardon,*" was the cutting reply of his Majesty, "*j'ai sa famille.*" ("You have nothing of your uncle." "I beg your pardon, I have his family.") The Prince was, therefore, in a condition to keep his Imperial cousin well informed in regard to his unpopularity in municipal elections, the intrigues of the old parties, &c. He must spare his cousin, because he might at some time be useful in relation to the democratic element—might even be a last means of preserving his throne. This element produced its first fruit in the Sardinian marriage and alliance. From this step it was difficult to recede.

There appeared an article in the *Moniteur*, complaining that the old Cabinets did not stand by the Emperor—that he was isolated in Europe, and must therefore follow his own politics. No one but himself could have written this article. He had entirely failed to make satisfactory alliances with other Powers; that with England was of doubtful value in case of necessity; something must be done. He had always looked upon the Italian question as one which might help him if others failed; and finally, disgusted at the failure of his foreign policy—feeling that each new European combination might set him in complete isolation—urged by his cousin—aroused by PROUDHON to the Count of Paris ringing in his ears, and a thousand Italian stilettos gleaming before his eyes—he deposited as his "*acte additionel*," as PROUDHON expresses it, in the Sardinian alliance and the Italian manifesto.

This has a striking analogy in his personal history. It is known that immediately after the establishment of the Imperial Throne, he applied to all the petty German Csurts, for almost anything called a princess, and, contemptuously rejected everywhere, he stroked his moustache, proudly declared himself a "*parvenue*," and took the Spanish adventuress. So, after exhausting all the reactionary combinations, and finding that nothing could be effected, he began to talk proudly of freedom from the Alps to the Adriatic, and grasped after the Italian adventurer.

Now, if NAPOLEON had cherished these free and democratic notions, he would not have waited till this time to initiate the corresponding action. He would have done this in 1853, in answer to the attack of Russia in the Orient, he would then have called upon the Emperor of Austria to march with him against Russia, and if he had refused, he would have raised the standard of oppressed nationalities, and aroused Italy and Hungary against Austria, and Poland against Russia, *and then the whole Democracy of Europe would have been with him.* It is proper, also, to add that in this question of Nationalities, there are two principles involved—that of *independence from without*, and that of *freedom within*, and although that NAPOLEON has felt compelled to make a movement in behalf of Italy for the *former*, he will still never move for the *latter*, if he can avoid it, for this is revolutionary.

The view given above is a fair, and I may say favorable specimen of those entertained of LOUIS NAPOLEON Germany. Favorable I say, because, although it treats him with great severity, still it attempts rationally to develope his character and policy, instead of covering him with low epithets, as many of the papers have done. Since the attempt upon his life, in January of 1858, he has been the great subject of the wit and humorous pictorials of *Punch* and *Klatteradatsch*, and the sarcasm of the heavier journals, while such terms "rascal" or "rascally," in relation to him or his policy, have been common in the mouths of the people. That he has talents and sagacity, all admit. That he has made a very sagacious movement in the proclamation of the amnesty, seems to be the general feeling in Germany, though a few papers form exceptions. Previous to the amnesty even, there had been a lull in the storm of indignation which had broken forth anew against him immediately after the signing of the peace preliminaries at Villafranca, and the reason for this calm seems to have been that a public mind was intent upon seeing what would come out of Austria's promised reforms, Italy's agitations, and the Peace Congress at Zurich, and what would happen, not only abroad, but also in Germany itself, to favor the disevered unity of the German States. But whether the Emperor will have the wisdom and adroitness to follow up the policy initiated by the amnesty with other measures of such character as to convert this lull into a complete oblivion of the past, whether it be possible for him to turn himself so dexterously as to fall in with the party which shall prevail in the approaching and now already fermenting revolutionary movement, remains to be seen. It will be difficult for him to extricate himself from such a web of contradictions as that so graphically described by "A voice out the Democracy," bnt if it is possible, he can do it. We shall see.

AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL EXPOSITION.

From the Moniteur.

When facts speak for themselves, it would appear at the first glance useless to explain them. Nevertheless, when passion or intrigue distorts the most simple incidents, it becomes indispensable to reëstablish their real character, in order that every one may be able, with a full knowledge of the facts, to judge of the progress of events.

In the month of July last, when the Franco-Sardinian and Austrian armies were in presence of each other, between the Adige and the Mincio, the chances were nearly equal on both sides; for, if the former had on its side the moral influence of successes obtained, the latter army was numerically stronger and leant for support, not only on formidable fortresses, but also on the whole of Germany, which at the first signal was ready to make common cause in favor of Austria. Had that eventuality been realized, the Emperor NAPOLEON would have been forced to withdraw his troops from the banks of the Adige to direct them on the Rhine, and the cause of Italy, for which the war had been undertaken, would have been, if not lost, at least seriously compromised.

In these grave circumstances, the Emperor thought that it would be advantageous to France in the first place, and to Italy next, to conclude peace, provided the conditions were in conformity with the programme which he had imposed on himself, and useful to the cause which he wished to serve.

The first question was to know whether Austria would cede by treaty the territory which had been conquered; the second, whether she would freely abandon the supremacy which she had acquired throughout the whole of the Italian Peninsula; whether she would recognize the principle of an Italian nationality in admitting a federative system; and, lastly, whether she would consent to endow Venetia with institutions which would make her a real Italian province.

Relative to the first point, the Emperor of Austria ceded, without dispute, the conquered territory; and, with regard to the second, he promised the most extensive concessions to Venetia, admitting for her future organization the position of Luxembourg as regards the Germanic Confederation; but he made as a *sine qua non* condition for these concessions the return of the Archdukes to their states.

The question was, therefore, very clearly set forth at Villafranca: either the Emperor NAPOLEON should stipulate nothing to Venetia, and confine himself to the advantages acquired by his arms, or else, in order to obtain important concessions and the recognition of the principle of nationality, he should give his adhesion to the return of the Archdukes. Common-sense, therefore, induced but one line of conduct, for it was by no means contemplated to bring back the Archdukes with the assistance of foreign troops, but, on the contrary, to effect their return, with serious guarantees, by the free will of the people, who would be made to understand how much that restoration was for the interest of the great Italian country.

Such, in a few words, is the real explanation of the negotiation of Villafranca; and to every impartial mind it is evident that the Emperor NAPOLEON obtained, by the treaty of peace, as much and perhaps more than he achieved by arms. It must even be admitted that it was not without a feeling of deep sympathy that the Emperor NAPOLEON saw with what frankness and resolution the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH renounced, for the interest of European peace and from a desire to reëstablish good relations with France, not only one of his finest provinces, but also the policy, dangerous perhaps, but not devoid of glory, which had secured to Austria the domination which she exercised over Italy.

In fact, if the treaty were sincerely executed, Austria would be no longer for the Italian Peninsula that hostile and formidable power, thwarting all national aspirations from Parma to Rome, and from Florence to Naples; but, on the contrary, she became a friendly power, since she consented willingly not to be any longer a German power on this side of the Alps, and to herself develop Italian nationality to the shores of the Adriatic.

From what precedes, it is easy to comprehend that if, after the peace, the destinies of Italy had been confided to men more anxious about the future of the common country than of petty partial successes, the aim of their efforts would have been to develop and not to thwart the consequences of the Treaty of Villafranca. What could be more simple and more patriotic, in fact, than to say to Austria, "You wish to see the Archdukes return? Well, be it so; but then execute faithfully your promises concerning Venetia; let her receive a life of her own; let her have an Italian army and an Italian administration; in a word, let the Emperor of Austria be no more on this side of the Alps than the Grand Duke of Venetia, as the King of the Netherlands is for Germany, merely the Grand Duke of Luxemburg."

It is possible even that by means of frank and friendly negotiations, the Emperor of Austra might have been induced to adopt combinations more in accord with the desires manifested by the Duchess of Modena and Parma.

The Emperor NAPOLEON, after what had passed, had a right to reckon on the good sense and patriotism of Italy, and to believe that she would understand the mainspring of his policy, which may be resumed in these words:—'Instead of risking a European war, and consequently the independence of his country—instead of again expending 300 millions, and shedding the blood of 50,000 of his soldiers, the Emperor NAPOLEON has accepted a peace which sanctions, for the first time for many centuries, the nationality of the Italian Peninsula. PIEDMONT, which more particularly represents the cause of Italy, finds her power considerably increased, and if the Confederation is established, will play the chief part in it; but one only condition is imposed for all these advantages, and that is the restoration of the old sovereign houses to their States.'

That language, we still believe, will be understood by the well-thinking part of the nation, otherwise what will happen? The French Government has already stated it: The Archdukes will not be brought back to their States by foreign intervention, but, a part of the conditions of the peace of Villafranca not being executed, the Emperor of Austria will thereby be liberated from all engagements in favor of Venetia. Disquieted by hostile demonstrations on the right bank of the Po, he will keep his forces on a war footing on the left bank, and instead of a policy of conciliation and peace, there will be seen to revive a spirit of mistrust and hatred, which will lead to fresh troubles and fresh disasters.

Some persons appear to hope much from a European Congress; we are most anxious that one should meet, but we greatly doubt that a Congress can obtain any better conditions for Italy. A Congress can only demand what is just; and would it be just to require important concessions from a great Power without offering some fair compensation in return? War would be the only means; but let Italy not deceive herself—there is but one Power in Europe that makes war *for an idea*; that Power is France, and France has accomplished her task.

COMMENTS ON THE MONITEUR'S ARTICLE.

Paris (Sept. 9) Correspondence of the London Times.

The article in to-day's *Moniteur* is the engrossing topic of conversation and comment. The effect in public is unfavorable, and future complications, again menacing to the peace of Europe, are generally anticipated. The article came last night direct from St. Sauveur to the *Moniteur*, and in the well-known handwriting employed on these occasions. It did not pass through the channel of the Foreign Office. Not only was it thought superfluous to submit it to M. WALEWSKI before publication, but it was not deemed worth while to inform him of the fact, and the first information the Minister for Foreign Affairs had of this new view of the Italian question was from the official columns, at the same time as every reader in Paris.

In this document we have once more a proof that the Emperor had not carefully considered all the difficulties, nor taken a sufficient view of the complications, which would attend a struggle against Austria. It is not very flattering or consoling to be told that so much blood and treasure have been spent by France in obtaining results that have been admitted to be comparatively so limited. The Italians, as well as the French, may reply that it was not when he was in the midst of the difficulties mentioned in the document that it should have first occurred to the Emperor that all Germany would, on the first signal, come to the aid of Austria; and that the four great fortresses which arrested the French armies had not been built merely since the war broke out, or lain unknown or unsuspected up to that period.

The *Moniteur* says that common sense requires the acceptance of the conditions of Villafranca; that is, the promised reforms for Venetia, and its recognition of the principle of nationality, on condition of the restoration of the Grand Dukes. But had "common sense" nothing to do with the Milan proclamation, when Italy was to be free "from the Alps to the Adriatic?" The fact is, that the sweeping liberation from mountain to sea, so magnificently announced, was given up because the Emperor was, notwithstanding his victories, getting a little out of his depth, and encountering obstacles not easily overcome, but which a man of less judgment and foresight should have taken into his calculations and provided against.

The *Moniteur* says, that "to every impartial mind it is evident that the Emperor NAPOLEON obtained by the treaty of peace as much, and it may be more, than he had won by his arms." I am not sure that the Italians, who have some interest in the question, will assent to this. Lombardy is a conquest worth something; it is a *material guarantee*, which we take for granted the Lombards themselves willingly accepted, and with which there is no doubt the Piedmontese are very well satisfied. And, looking at this solid acquisition, we may doubt whether it is so very valueless in comparison with vague assurances of reforms in Venetia, and the promise of the diminution of Austrian influence in Central Italy, proved, I suppose, by Austria insisting on the restoration of her devoted agents in Tuscany and Modena.

Paris (Sept. 4) Correspondence of the London Times.

Not only in Paris but in the French provincial towns, it is undeniable that a strong feeling of uneasiness exists, especially since the appearance of the St. Sauveur article or manifesto in the *Moniteur*. To this is to be attributed in a great measure the utter stagnation of commercial affairs, and a tendency to decline in the public funds. During the last two days the first question every one asks is as to what people say in England of the *Moniteur's* article. In combination with this is the fact, very well and generally known, that great activity prevails in the French military ports and arsenals. One hears on all sides of preparations of a formidable nature, of the application of the new invention of steel plates to a large number of vessels, of the construction (in progress or ordered) of new ships,—and Frenchmen, like Englishmen, naturally ask for what purpose, except one, can all this warlike armament be intended? It is impossible to get at official information on the subject of such preparations, and the *Moniteur de la Flotte* is very much on the reserve of late, but you may rely upon it that there is no belief here that France is reducing her naval force in any way which it would take her more than a very short time to make up again, while it is positively known that if no very recent orders have been given for the building of new ships, measures are actively taking to increase the strength (in the manner above mentioned) of those already constructed. The friends of peace and supporters of the English alliance, who comprise a great majority of the most educated and intelligent classes in France, and who comprise, notably, the Liberal Party, would fain reassure themselves as to the possibilities of the future, and they gladly catch at any occasion of so doing. Thus the news that reached us yesterday of the dissastrous engagement in the Yellow River is made the foundation of a hope for a more cordial understanding between this country and England. It is hoped and expected that a powerful Anglo-French force will be sent to give a lesson to the Chinese, and people wait with strong interest to hear what instructions on the subject will reach Paris from Biarritz.

CENTRAL ITALY.

ANNEXATION OF PARMA TO THE KINGDOM OF SARDINIA.

The following most interesting telegrams have been received:

PARMA, Sunday, Sept. 11.

The National Assembly, after having received the report of the Commission, voted unanimously, and by ballot, *déchéance* of the Bourbon dynasty, and the perpetual expulsion from the government of the States of all Princes of that House.

In the same sitting an address of thanks to the Emperor NAPOLEON was unanimously adopted, and the following proposals were taken into consideration:

1. The annexation of the States to the kingdom of Sardinia under the constitutional sceptre of the King VICTOR EMANUEL.

2. The striking a silver medal, to be distributed among the inhabitants of those provinces which have taken part in the war.

3. The erection of a monument to perpetuate the names of those compatriots who have died for their country since 1848.

BOLOGNA, Saturday, Sept. 10.

The National Assembly has decreed:

1. That all those who have governed in the Romagna from the 12th of June till the present time have deserved well of their country.

2. The ratification of the title and authority of M. CIPRIANI as Governor-General, with responsible Ministers.

3. That full powers be conferred on M. CIPRIANI for the preservation of order in the interior and for the defence of the country.

4. That M. CIPRIANI be charged to coöperate energetically for the accomplishment of the wishes of the Assembly to procure a more intimate union with the other provinces of Central Italy.

5. That to M. CIPRIANI is given the faculty of proroguing and reconvoking the National Assembly.

One hour afterwards, the Minister of Grace and Justice read a decree for the prorogation of the Assembly.

PARMA, Monday, Sept. 12.

The National Assembly, in its sitting of to-day, voted unanimously, and by ballot, the annexation of the provinces of Parma to the Kingdom of Sardinia, under the sceptre of the glorious dynasty of Savoy.

A solemn silence reigned in the hall of the Assembly during the voting, but at the proclamation of the result of the ballot, enthusiastic cheers and loud *vivats* for VICTOR EMANUEL burst forth from all parts.

The Assembly has chosen five Deputies to convey the wishes of the population to the King of Sardinia.

All proposals made at yesterday's sitting have been adopted unanimously, and the following motions have been taken into consideration:

1. The confirmation of Signor FARINI as Dictator.
2. The promulgation of the Statutes of Sardinia.
3. The formation of a fund for the assistance of the Venetian volunteers.

PARMA, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

The National Assembly, in its sitting of to-day, unanimously voted the confirmation of Signor FARINI as Dictator.

The Assembly further resolved to take into consideration a proposal to authorize the Dictator to contract a loan, the amount of which remains to be fixed.

SARDINIA.

TURIN, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

The principal inhabitants of Turin have presented an address to the head of the Municipality of that city, in which they state that the people of Italy should make known in France the feelings of gratitude they entertain towards the Emperor NAPOLEON, by erecting a monument in Paris at their expense expressive of those feelings.

They request the Syndic of the Municipality to take the initiative for the accomplishment of this universal desire.

The Committee is to be composed of the Syndics and Mayors of the principal towns in the Kingdom, thus representing the whole population of Sardinia.

TURIN, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

The deputations from Parma and Modena are expected here to-morrow. The members of the Modenese deputation are Advocate Muratori, Count Ancini, Prof. Zini, Advocate Brizzolari, Dr. Sacerdoti, and Prof. Selmi; and the Parmesan members are the Marquis Muschi, Count San Vitale, Maestro Verdi, Prof. Fiarrozi, and Marquis Dolsi.

The National Guard will be under arms to welcome the above deputations.

THE NEW CHINA WAR.

Full Particulars of the Late Disastrous Defeat of the British at the Peiho.

From the London Times, Sept. 15.

As the skeleton of the Chinese disaster which was put together from the telegrams receives accessions of life and color from the detailed correspondence which reached us yesterday, we obtain unfortunate corroboration of the doubts which we expressed in reference to the caution and military foresight of those in charge of the operations which have been so singularly unhappy. It is no pleasant task to arraign one's own countrymen of indiscretion, or to impute to them the commission of

we can at least repeat the service our mercantile navy rendered to her troops in the Crimean War.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

THE BRITISH ADMIRAL WOUNDED.

In addition to the comprehensive account of the disaster to the British forces, published above, we obtain further details of interest from miscellaneous sources. A letter dated "Off the Peiho, July 1," in the North China *Herald*, says:

"The American flag officer very kindly offered to tow the boats up to a position to enable them to reach the gunboats. At 4:30 the enemy's fire was slackened considerably, orders were sent down to the reserve for marines and naval brigades to prepare to land, and the *Forester* and the *Opossum*, together with the *Dueyean*, proceeded and towed them to the *Nimrod*, the place of rendezvous. At an early period of the action the Admiral had been wounded on board the *Plover* by a splinter in the thigh, and that vessel was almost entirely disabled. He shifted his flag to the *Opossum*. When there he took his station on the caboose, and thence issued his orders, until a round shot cut the mainstay on which he was leaning, and caused him to fall to the deck, a height of some eight feet, breaking a rib and severely shaking him. After a short time he left the *Opossum* in the *Du Chayla's* gig, and proceeded to the *Cormorant*, where he remained. At 5:45 the boats, having assembled alongside the *Nimrod*, pushed for the shore, as near the stakes as possible, and opposite to the left bastion, about 600 yards distant from it. The landing here was composed of mud about knee deep, and the greatest difficulty was experienced in getting up the scaling ladders and bridges. The marines and naval brigade, a small portion of which had only just landed, pushed to the front under a very heavy fire from six guns in flank and in front. The fire from the walls of gingalls, rifles, and arrows, was also very heavy."

EUROPEAN AID TO THE CHINESE.

From a Peiho Letter in the Ceylon Observer.

The belief is universal throughout the squadron that Europeans manned the batteries as well as Chinese. Men in gray coats with closely cropped hair, and with Russian features, were distinctly visible in the batteries, and the whole of the fortifications were evidently of European designing. Some of those who advanced near to the wall even go so far as to declare that they heard men calling for "more powder," in Russian; and this morning it is reported that two dead bodies floated out of the river, dressed in Chinese clothes, but having incontestably European faces. The damaged forts have already been repaired, and have never ceased to fire upon the boats that are still engaged under Capt. WILLES and Commanders CORNERELL, HEATH and WYNNIATT, in struggling to rescue the stranded vessel. I should have stated that the *Plover*, *Lee* and *Kestrel* all sank in the course of the evening of the 25th, and the *Haughty* and *Cormorant* (dispatch vessels) early next morning.

Time, I am confident, will prove that Europeans were our principal opponents, and that to have succeeded in our attempt we should have had at least five times, if not ten times, the force we had.

THE AMERICANS IN THE ACTION.

A letter published in the North China *Herald* says: "The Americans, though they took no part in the action, have been extremely kind in assisting our wounded, and in various other ways have earned the good wishes of the whole squadron."

A letter in the Ceylon *Observer* also says: "The French, out of their small landing party of 60 men, had 15 killed or wounded. The Americans assisted us considerably, by means of a small steamer, with which they towed up several of our boats into action from the large ships, and also after the action, by taking out to their respective ships a number of our men, to whom they showed every kindness. They were loud in their praises of the daring our men showed, and have sent large presents of fresh meat and vegetables for the benefit of our wounded."

THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

From the North China Herald, July 14.

Since our issue of the 9th, the Hon. F. W. BRUCE and M. DE BOURBOULON, the Ministers of England and France, with their suites, have arrived in Shanghae, the former in the *Coromandel*, the latter in the *Du Chayla*. The *Magicienne* and *Assistance* are gone to an anchorage off Chinhae, Ningpo, near Kinfang Island, where the British squadron will rendezvous, to recruit the sick and wounded. The *Hesper* arrived yesterday, from the Gulf on the 8th. The Admiral in the *Chesapeake* was waiting until the disabled gunboats were ready to accompany him to the rendezvous. The *Highflyer* was to leave on the 8th for Shanghae, under sail, where she will take her station again as guardship. The *Cruiser* and two gunboats will remain in the Gulf. The American Minister was holding communication with the Chinese officials at a more northern entrance to the Peiho. It is expected he will proceed to Pekin.

THE MEDITATED ANGLO-FRENCH REVENGE.

From the London Times, Sept. 12.

Whatever may be the preliminaries or the incidents of the encounter, we know enough to entitle us to insist with calm resolution that for every drop of this blood there shall be complete satisfaction; that the barbarians, whom no treaties can bind, shall be made at least to feel the consequences of breaking them, and that England and France—or England without France, if necessary—shall teach such a lesson to these perfidious hordes that the name of "European" will thereafter be a passport of fear, if it cannot be of love, throughout their land.

From the Times, Sept. 13.

What if the treaty extorted last year with such difficulty, and in spite of such evident duplicity, should never have been permitted to reach the Celestial City? If we are to deal with these people at all, and bring them to reason, it must be by some stronger process than words. A sort of delicacy has hitherto prevented us from showing ourselves at Pekin. It is there that we must negotiate. Our allies will probably be ready to send for this purpose a larger force than they seem to have had on the recent occasion, for they would hardly like to be so feebly represented in the capture of the Chinese capital. The American Ambassador, without the force of Arms, is said to have been admitted at Pekin. Of course he had a peculiar claim to this exceptional privilege on account of the assistance given to the Chinese Mandarins to deprive us of the just fruits of the late successful war. Whether this, or some new claim of the same character, rendered him more admissible than those who had opened the way to him does not yet appear. If the Americans can open China to all nations by peaceful methods, let them do it; but thus far they seem better able to help themselves than do anything for the world at large.

From the Times, Sept. 15.

Instead of considering that we Western Islanders are called upon to fit out an expedition to the East, let us consider that the sovereign of India has been mortally provoked by the Emperor of China, and that the military resources of the former State are tenfold those of the latter.

Looking at the matter in this light, and keeping steadily in mind that the Chinese must pay the whole expense to the uttermost farthing, we may, perhaps, succeed in convincing ourselves that, except for the sorrow and dismay inseparable from the loss of brave lives and a maratime disaster, there is not much to threaten us with serious trouble in this repulse at the Peiho. India can produce the men required, not only without embarrassment, but with a positive relief. China must find the money, and with these prospects our impending relations with the Celestial Empire need give us but little concern, as far as regards any drain upon our resources at home. When we garrison India with 90,000 British troops, besides thrice as many native levies, we have surely done enough for all our settlements in the East wherever situated, and perhaps a popular and victorious expedition may serve better than anything else to appease that restlessness of military spirit which the lassitude of inaction, succeeding to the excitement of a trying campaign, has apparently generated in Bengal.

From the Moniteur.

By the terms of the 42d article of the treaty signed at Tien-Tsin on the 27th of June, 1858, the ratifications of it were to be exchanged at Pekin, and the Ministers of France and England had in consequence left Shanghae to repair to the capital of the Celestial Empire, after announcing their departure to the Commissioners of the Chinese Government. Having arrived at the mouths of the Peiho on the 20th June, where they had been preceded by Admiral HOPE, commanding the naval forces of her Britannic Majesty, they endeavored ineffectually to put themselves in relation with the Chinese authorities. The entrance of the river had been barred by stockades. Admiral HOPE and Capt. TRICAULT, the commanding officers of the *Duchayla*, were obliged to endeavor to force a passage; the forts of the Peiho immediately opened fire with all their batteries, which had been reconstructed and armed with guns of a long range; the allies, having an insufficient force at their disposal, did not succeed in silencing it, notwithstanding the heroic bravery displayed by the English and French seamen, and by their officers. After a combat of more than four hours, three English gunboats were sunk, and 478 officers and seamen, 14 of whom were French, were disabled. Admiral HOPE and Capt. TRICAULT were themselves slightly wounded. Unable to sustain an unequal contest with forces that had only been combined to serve as an escort to the Envoys of France and England, the allies were compelled to retire, and they returned to Shanghae on the 9th of July.

The Government of the Emperor and that of Her Britannic Majesty, are devising measures in common, for inflicting chastisement and obtaining all the reparations required for an act so flagrantly disloyal.

The following letter, addressed to a prominent mercantile firm of this City, presents a judicious estimate of the probable influence of the threatened war pon commercial affairs.

SHANGHAE, Thursday, July 14, 1859.

We beg to add a few remarks on the warlike nature of affairs at the North. As intimated in our Circular, these affairs appear to be so complicated, and there are so many conflicting circumstances to be considered, that speculations as to the probable result must be considered as on a very uncertain basis. The present position of the English with the Chinese is such as would, with any other nation than the latter, lead to an immediate declaration of war, which now, however, appears to us a matter of much uncertainty. In the first place, the English Government will, when they are prepared to act, no doubt find it necessary to send to China a much larger naval and military force than can now be furnished, unless in case of extreme necessity. In the second place, the English Government are likely to stand much in need of the large revenue derived from the import duty on tea. To meet the first proposition it may be said that a small force might easily blockade the several ports of China and drive the natives into submission, and oblige them to make due indemnification for insults and injuries. Doubtless this course might be adopted with ultimate success, but only at the sacrifice of *all* trade, thus at once cutting off the revenues alluded to, at a time when they cannot well be spared, on account of the hostile aspect of affairs in Europe and on the Continent. It is to be remembered, also, that in our opinion the French cannot be considered as reliable allies—that the English will be obliged to enter upon the conflict single-handed, not only against the Chinese, but more than likely with Russia, for it is generally believed that the Russians have taken an active part on the side of the Chinese in the late conflict at the North. There is strong reason to think that this belief is founded in truth. Another course of action, as a preliminary measure, has been under consideration, viz.: the refusal on the part of the English to pay either import or export duties at this port. It is certainly a very remarkable position for them to be placed in, paying a nation like the Chinese duties to the amount of some £500,000 per annum, (at this port alone,) which funds go into the hands of the natives, furnishing them with the means to carry on a war against the very parties who furnish such means. It is the general opinion that, should the English refuse to pay duties, the Chinese will retaliate by causing an entire suspension of trade with foreigners, at all the ports. We are inclined to think that this result will be brought about in the course of time, but not during the present year. We are not inclined to think that Americans can arrange to carry on trade, whilst the English are denied the privilege. We are aware of the opinion of our American officials in regard to the duty question, and it is decided in favor of following out literally *our* treaty stipulations, without regard to the action of other Powers. Therefore, should it prove a *possible* contingency (which we do not believe) that the English can manage to do business without paying duties, it will not be considered as a precedent for Americans, who will be made to pay in full. If we were to venture an opinion at this moment as to the prospective influence of the late collision at the Peiho, it would be that we anticipate no disturbance to the trade of this port for many months to come; but that, in the course of time, the English Government will send an ample force to China, and obtain a full reparation, we have no doubt. Then we may look for a total cessation of trade for the time being.

FINANCIAL EFFECT OF THE CHINA NEWS.

From the Times' City Article, Sept. 15.

The mercantile letters from China generally concur in the view that the renewal of hostilities will not be attended by any material interruption of trade. At Shanghae it is said the natives are greatly annoyed at what has happened, the majority of them being peaceful well-wishers to the progress of commerce. There is, consequently, thought to be danger of the good relations with them being disturbed. A conviction is expressed, however, that the English Government will have to send out a very large naval and military force. A blockade of the various ports would soon, it is believed, bring the Emperor to submission; but this, by depriving Great Britain of a heavy portion of its customs revenue, would be equally disagreeable for both parties. The question, however, is suggested whether the English should go on paying duties to the Chinese, which at Shanghae alone amounted to £500,000 per annum; but in that case the contingency has to be considered that the Chinese might retaliate by ordering an entire suspension of business with foreigners at the various ports, although such a measure would be fatal to themselves, since it would practically have the same effect as a blockade. The American merchants regard the question with considerable interest, since the United States authorities had decided that they might adhere literally to their own treaty stipulations without regard to the course of other Powers, so that they might be compelled to pay while the English escaped; but the difficulty, supposing it to arrive, would doubtless be met by easy expedients. It is generally considered that the news of our defeat would pass expeditiously through Russia, and in one letter it is remarked, "No doubt you will receive intelligence from St. Petersburgh long before you get this." If the event was known early at that capital it has been a secret well kept.

Robbery of an American Passenger by the Vanderbilt.

From Galignani, Sept. 14.

A robbery of a considerable amount was perpetrated three days ago at the Hotel de l'Europe at Havre, to the prejudice of an American lady, Mrs. WRIGHT, who, with her two children, had arrived a few days before from New-York by the *Vanderbilt*. Just as she was on the point of leaving America, a negress who was in her service refused to embark, and the lady was compelled to replace her by a young widow, named SCHEFFER. During the passage, this woman observed to her mistress that she perhaps had too much confidence in the people about her, and recommended her not to leave exposed a small coffer which she had with her, and which contained $100, and 900fr., in 20fr. pieces. On reaching Havre and taking up their residence at the hotel, Mrs. WRIGHT left her keys on the mantel-piece of her room, when her servant again advised her to be more careful, and told her that the little coffer which she kept in a traveling bag would be safer under her pillow. The following day the mother of Mrs. WRIGHT arrived from Belgium to welcome her daughter, and the latter, wishing to make her a present, opened the coffer, when, to her dismay, she found that all the money had disappeared, and the jewelry which had been in it was lying loose in the bag. The Police, being informed of the robbery, at once suspected the servant, and on this latter being questioned, she protested her innocence, adding, by way of turning suspicion from herself, that while on board she had made the acquaintance of one of the passengers, who had since visited her at the hotel, and that perhaps he was the thief. The suspicions of the Police, however, remaining fixed on the servant, a search was made in her room, when a purse stuffed with gold pieces was found, and on this proof she confessed her guilt and was taken into custody.

Bishop Onderdonk.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It would seem from present indications that the peace and harmony of our Church are once more about to be disturbed by the agitation of a question which has been long dormant, and which we had hoped was forever at rest—the restoration of Bishop ONDERDONK to the jurisdiction of the Episcopate of this Diocese. The subject has been most ably discussed in the columns of the excellent journal which publishes] these remarks, and with equal ability in the *Commercial Advertiser* of the 23d inst. It will be, therefore, superfluous on this occasion to say anything more than inquire what advantage will the Diocese derive from the resumption of Episcopal authority by Dr. ONDERDONK? Since I have been in the City, whither I have come as a Lay Delegate to the Diocesan Convention from a country parish, I have heard with no slight degree of surprise that many of the Presbytery of our Church, who formerly opposed Bishop ONDERDONK, have strenuously advocated his restoration; and I am further informed that this change of sentiment in his favor is based upon the Bishop's acknowledgment of his guilt, and of the justice of the discipline to which he has been subjected for the last fourteen years. That mercy should be extended to the repentant sinner, is a truth that no Christian can deny, which of us does not require forgiveness of manifold sins—not one; but in the exercise of mercy towards a penitent brother, we must take care and be sure that we are not acting *un*mercifully towards thousands of others. If the Diocesan Convention are of opinion that the Bishop should be restored because the diocese will be thereby benefited, the memoria of Dr. ONDERDONK to the house of Bishops, sanctioned by the diocese in Convention assembled, will receive such consideration as it most justly deserves; it is, therefore, the bounden duty of the Convention of this diocese thoroughly to sift and investigate all the facts and circumstances connected with the memorial to be presented to the House of Bishops. I have heard that my old and revered friend, the Rev. Dr. TYNG, advocates the restoration of the suspended Bishop. This information, I confess, astounded me, and I need not assign any reason for my surprise, for we all know Dr. TYNG. What may be the feelings of the clerical and lay brethren of the City of New-York on this subject I do not know, nor have I any accurate means of judging; they will, doubtless, act conscientiously, and with a view to the best interest of our Church On this subject the *laity* have an unquestioned right to be heard, and the only legitimate and fair mode of ascertaining their views is by discussion in the Convention now on the point of assembling. It therefore becomes the duty of every member of the Convention, of both orders, to bring this matter up before the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese. We have seen that on his trial Bishop ONDERDONK pleaded not guilty, but when called upon previous to the passing of the sentence by the House of Bishops to show cause why he should not be condemned, that he still maintained his exemption from "indwelling purity." We have also seen in the journal of the General Convention of the year 1847, that the Bishop attempted by a letter and memorial, addressed to the General Convention, to establish an appellate jurisdiction in that body, and called upon them in their capacity as a Convention to review the proceedings had upon his trial. Such petition was, of course, rejected, because the Constitution and canons of our Church recognize no appeal from the sentence of the House of Bishops in a case which involves the guilt or innocence of one of their body, tried and convicted by his peers. For these reasons and for many others, I, for one, will call upon our Convention to judge of this matter, and I feel confident that upon an occasion like this, which so deeply concerns the upholding of pure religion, the well-being of the diocese, the preservation of chaste and sober habits among the ministers of religion, the prevention of our *American* Church from becoming a by-word and a laughing-stock throughout the world, every layman will be found at his post, and perform the duty of a delegate with unflinching resolution and fidelity to the Church of Christ.

A LAY DELEGATE FROM A COUNTRY PARISH.

It was incorrectly stated a few days since that Dr. BEDELL signed the petition in favor of the restoration of Bishop ONDERDONK. The petition has not been presented to him for signature.—ED. TIMES.

FROM MEXICO.

Interesting Intelligence from the Interior o Mexico—The Recall of Mr. Otway—State of Affairs—Claims of British Subjects and American Citizens—Preparations for New Struggles—General Position of American Affairs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Thursday, Aug. 11, 1859.

The same doubts and uncertainties hang about us as ever. The last mail from England brought dispatches of a character that should have been satisfactory to us were the English Minister a person at all sensible to figurative kicks. The British Government has most emphatically recalled OTWAY, but as they did not order him to pack up his trunks and leave by a certain date, he, through the influence of his friends of the Church, has seen fit to interpret "immediately" three months hence. His excuse for delay is, that he dare not risk his life in Vera Cruz at this moment for fear of the *vomito*. The excuse is proved to be without foundation by the health report of Vera Cruz and a certificate of the British Consul, both of which show that there is neither *vomito* nor any other fever in Vera Cruz at this time.

The Secretary for Foreign Affa irs, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, has given OTWAY a most severe handling for his conduct here, and ordered him to explain many of his acts. Public report says he has demanded explanations as to what OTWAY did to prevent the assassinations at Tacubaya, and also to give his reasons why he turned accuser of two British subjects, whose lives came near being sacrificed through the ungovernable fanaticism of the priests. OTWAY will find it difficult to clear his skirts in either of these cases; in fact, he will be proved, before the investigation is ended, that he acted against all the unfortunate victims of priestly fury, and in no case failed to turn his back upon his countrymen in distress.

Dr. DUVAL has been made the object of particular solicitation on the part of the British Government—not only because he was a British subject, but likewise because he might have been an American citizen.

An indemnity of $25,000 has been demanded of the clergy faction by positive orders of Lord JOHN RUSSELL. It is said OTWAY made the demand, and afterwards set to work with the clergy to make out a case against poor DUVAL, by which the clergy might escape paying the money. Incredible as this story may appear, I have good reasons for believing it correct.

The case of Mr. WORRALL, banished about one year since, has come up for final settlement. About four months ago the clergy agreed to pay WORRALL $15,000 indemnity, three months after date. A few days ago—the time for payment having long since expired—OTWAY asked for the money. "Money!" says the Minister of Relations, "Why, did you not say to us that you wished to settle the business with us, and you would force, by means of your fleet, the people of Vera Cruz to pay the money!" OTWAY said it was not fair to treat him so. His fleet had been at the service of the clergy while they were at Vera Cruz, and now that the vessels had gone he did not consider it friendly to hold him to that bargain, which he reminded the Minster was not in writing. The Minister cut matters short by saying: "We have no money to pay that claim, and if you want it you must go and look for it where you promised to obtain it—from the National Treasury at Vera CRUZ. You told us long ago that your Government had determined to regard Vera Cruz as the treasury of the nation." This speech sent poor OTWAY about his business, and here we may consider the $15,000 indemnity of Mr. WORRALL settled for the present at least. The conversation I give to you above you may rely upon as accurate. What a comment it is upon the imbecility of Mr. OTWAY!

Both the contending parties are preparing for a new struggle. The Constitutionalists have detailed LERDO for a mission to your City—where, doubtless, he is now, to raise effective means to carry them into power. The clergy here are moving in all possible ways to raise money for a new campaign, to be headed by MIRAMON, to the interior of the country, for the purpose of gaining back what they have lost. The heads of the Church are to hold a grand council here before long, to take into consideration what measures they are to adopt to sustain themselves against the popular will of the country. It is reported that they will take high grounds against heresy, and strive to organize every element that can serve their ambitious aims. They will likely give up at once the greater part of their gold and silver ornaments and jewels and make a desperate push to buy all the mercenary and cowardly chiefs of the Constitutional army, and no doubt they will find a large number in the market. They have already bought off several, and changed their titles in the papers from "The robbers" so and so, to "The most excellent and valiant generals" so and so. It is very funny to notice how suddenly the characters of persons rise and fall in Mexico. The clergy whitewash a rogue or tar an honest man with the greatest facility, and to such perfection, that persons not up to their game would suppose the characters to be genuine, as they leave the hands of the padres.

The result of LERDO's mission to New-York is waited for here with the greatest anxiety. If he fail, it is all up with us, and no mistake. If he get money and men, the day for the padres is pretty nigh over. It is time for them to be put in their place, and all good people here pray that LERDO may be successful. "But will he?" This is the great question. Those who look at things as they are, say "Why not?" The property of the clergy is good for a load of $200,000,000, and the fortieth part of that, in cash, and some rum, will do the business. If LERDO fail, it will be a burning disgrace to the people of the United States. It is all very well to say "The time has not come to send men to Mexico;" but that will not avert half-a-dozen more massacres such as that at Tacubaya, and, later, such as that at Tepic. No, we want assistance, and that at once. The clergy are preparing for a desperate struggle, and if they are not met by others than the existing forces of the Constitutionalists, they will gain and carry the whole country to complete ruin before they can be rooted out. Public feeling throughout the civilized world must revolt at the idea of the success of the clergy; but, nevertheless, if the civilized world do nothing to put them down, the progression party of Mexico cannot, and are doomed to defeat, and the country to a cruel, priestly tyranny.

BATTLES IN THE PRESENT CIVIL WAR IN MEXICO.

The Government papers of this capital have published what they properly call a "Curious Document," exhibiting the number of battles which have taken place during the present civil war, which has now been raging for nineteen months. This document is indeed curious and instructive. Although giving a very impartial statement of the battles and their results, it shows conclusively how hopeless it is to expect peace and order to come from the elements now at strife in this unhappy country.

According to this statement the battles fought from the 11th January, 1858, to the last of July, 1859, number 87. Of these the statement gives 71 decided in favor of the faction in this capital, and 16 in favor of the Constitutional faction. The reader will discover how impartial is this statement by reference to the remarks under the head of "Present Party Division of the Republic." The statement, although giving a powerful proof to the country of the folly of going on with the civil war, is made partially ridiculous by its author, who smacks of a man of order, dividing the battles into three classes—first, second and third orders. The battles of the "first order" only number eight, all of which were gained by the clergy forces or faction in possession of this capital. The "second order" battles number 33, of which the clergy gained 24. The "third order" battles number 46, of which the Constitutionalists only gained seven. The author of this statement judiciously leaves out the number of killed and wounded. They would not figure well in these days when the world's eyes are still turned upon the masses of dead upon the fields of Montebello, Magenta and Solferino. However, the loss of life in the present civil war has been considerable, although not in proportion to the battles; for, supposing the average killed and wounded were only 500 a battle, the result for 87 would be 43,500. But Mexicans do not fight in that way, and if we allow for killed in the first and second "orders" of battles, we may set the third order down as thieving excursions, when the two parties found their interests clashing and had a bloodless pitch and toss for the objects of their mutual solicitation. Only two of the battles cost more than 1,000 lives, and those of 200, 300 and 500 dead on both sides are not numerous. I consider 5,000 would be a large estimate for all the killed in the present civil war. What a comment! Nineteen months of war, with 87 battles, and only 5,000 killed. Such results can only be obtained in Mexico.

POSITIONS OF THE WANDERING FORCES OF BOTH PARTIES.

MARQUEZ, the blood-thirsty butcher, is at Guadalajara, making the residents of that place feel all the horrors of his tyrannic rule. He is holding back, and expects to be called on before long to take the Presidency.

Gen. VELEZ is acting the petty tyrant at Guanajuato. He banished forty people from that place the other day, for being of the opposite party. The poor unfortunates, mostly peaceable citizens, arrived here on foot in the most deplorable plight.

Gen. WOLL is at Napuato, and has asked for reinforcements, which looks as if the enemy were formidable in that vicinity.

COBOS is still recruiting at Tehuacan, apparently not at all pleased with the prospect before him. From a person just up from Oajaca, I learn that the place is strongly garrisoned, and that COBAS will find hot work if he attempt to take it with less than 5,000. He has now only some 800 men with him—a number entirely too small for the campaign. It is extremely doubtful if the Clergy can spare him any more.

Poor ROBLES is eking out a miserable life of it at Jalapa. His army chest is in a state of collapse, and he is obliged to resort to all manner of taxes upon commerce and the citizens of the place to raise food enough to keep his soldiers on their legs.

On the other side, we hear of no movements of importance. HUESTA is in Monlia, levying contributions and trying to maintain himself.

DEGOLLADO, at last advices, was at San Luis Potosi, preparing to march against Guanajuato. It is quite probable that this movement of DEGOLLADO has caused WOLL to ask for reinforcements.

ZUAZUA, ARROMBERI, QUEROGA, LANE, PUEBLITA, and all the rest of the Constitutional leaders in the interior, have been in obscurity for several days. It is extremely difficult to keep the run of them.

From Vera Cruz, we hear nothing of importance. The place was extremely healthy, not a single case of *vomito* or any other kind of fever. This has been the healthiest year in Vera Cruz for a very long time.

The state of affairs in this capital is daily growing worse. Commerce is suffering, and all other kinds of industry are nearly ruined. The police have renewed their strictest tyranny, and life and property are at their mercy. The remainder of the banished Englishmen are under new peremptory orders to be off. The clergy brokers are active trying to raise money for MIRAMON's new campaign against San Luis Potosi. Several of our largest capitalists still stick to the Clergy, but now generally take the precaution to do their business in the names of Englishmen, in order to have the chance of protection from the British Government. It is to be hoped that this game will be speedily stopped by the withdrawal of the British recognition of the Clergy Government. Were England to recognize JUAREZ, the game of the Clergy would at once become more difficult;

CITY OF MEXICO, Thursday, Sept. 1, 1859.

Two thousand shells for Vera Cruz, and everything else in proportion! "The campaign is to be undertaken at all hazards," say the Clergy, and the forges, the founderies, the powder factory and the cartridge-makers' shops are scenes of busy life, preparing for the grand struggle with the holders of this Heroic City. The Bishops, now congregated here, have determined upon war—war and carnage to the last; and the so-called Government, which should in truth be called the hangmen of the Clergy, are brushing up all their rusty weapons and making every preparation to take the offensive so soon as the rains stop and northers begin on the coast. The Bishops are arranging for the army chest by putting new taxes upon the people, and saying prayers for the salvation of those who fight under their banner, and cursing all those who oppose them. They are offering large rewards to those chiefs of the Liberal Party whose honesty of purpose may be questioned; and already they have succeeded in winning to their side, by hard-cash persuasion, several chiefs who have heretofore reflected discredit upon the Liberals, and never have shown themselves otherwise than as cowardly dogs—always running from an equal force, and never showing fight except in their disgraceful attacks upon defenceless populations. The Clergy have bought over three men of this character, viz.: CAMANO, the Gallo Pitagorico, otherwise known as DELGADO, and CAMTERO. If the Clergy are satisfied with their purchases, the Liberal Party should not grumble at the sales, for these three men have done more to bring discredit on the Liberal cause than all the other disorderly chiefs on the Liberal side.

On the 22d ult. Mr. GOULD, the new *attaché* of the British Legation in Mexico and bearer of dispatches to Mr. OTWAY, arrived here. His arrival, it was expected, would either close up the Legation, or at least send Mr. OTWAY on his journey to England to defend himself against the accusations brought against him. But the result has been neither of these. Mr. OTWAY still sticks here like wax. The polite order of recall from the British Foreign Office is considered by him secondary to the interests of his Clergy partisans in Mexico. He wishes to stand longer by the Clergy, and indorse more of their transactions with British speculators for money. It is of vital importance to the Clergy that he do this, and so they have said in their most frank but least diplomatic organ, the *Conservador*. It is doubtful when Mr. OTWAY will give over the Legation to Mr. MATHEWS. He has said he will do so on or before the 19th inst., but it is quite possible that if the Clergy make it an object for him to stay longer he will do so, "owing," of course, "to the danger of passing through Vera Cruz at this unhealthy season." The health reports of that city must pretty effectually trip his legs from under him, if he attempt to take that stand. By the health reports of Vera Cruz, for the last six weeks, published by the Clergy papers in this city, it appears that there has not been a single case of *vomito*, or any other fever, in the place during that time, and when there is no sickness in the beginning of August, it is very sure that nothing need be feared from that source in the month of October. But poor OTWAY is a lamentable case of *non compos mentis*. He was actually foolish enough to authorize the *Sociedad*, a rabid Clergy paper, to deny the truth of an extract from Lord JOHN RUSSELL's speech on Mexican matters, published in the French paper of this city. As twenty copies of that speech reached here by the last mail from New Orleans, the French paper was readily armed with material to sustain what it had published, and the result was all the town roared with real mirth at the lie being left so unequivocally at the door of Mr. OTWAY.

The recall of Mr. OTWAY, notwithstanding the hard times from which we are suffering, has fixed an expression of unfeigned joy upon the face of every foreigner in Mexico, and a very sarcastic grin upon the faces of those who have so long made OTWAY their obedient tool. Since the receipt of his recall, and the receipt of orders to demand a heavy indemnity for the widow and family of Dr. DUVAL, and to state why he saw fit to accuse poor SELLEY, he has been diligently at work in aiding the clergy to make out cases against those two persons. Instead of insisting on the indemnity which he was ordered to demand for the brutal massacre of Dr. DUVAL, he has accepted a statement from the clergy showing that Dr. DUVAL was taken as a soldier. Fortunately sufficient testimony has been obtained to prove every word of the clergy statement utterly false. The testimony is from persons above the slightest suspicion, and their oaths must prevail with the British Government against the specious arguments of the clergy.

With poor SELLEY the course has been the same. OTWAY has himself gone to great trouble to collect accusations against poor SELLEY, but it is a remarkable fact that although a number of most respectable English and American families were in Tacubaya during the siege of April last, to whom SELLEY was of course better known than to MEXICANS or Spaniards, OTWAY has never applied to one of theie for information, but has gathered all his absurd and unfounded accusations from blackguard Spaniards or MEXICANS, mostly spies of the clergy. Poor SELLEY, however, will be able to sustain himself notwithstanding all OTWAY has done, before the British Government. There is not a foreigner in Mexico who will not stand up to him, so well is he known as an inoffensive, honest and industrious person.

The "great financial scheme" of MIRAMON is now commencing to produce its fruits. The first product of this scheme is a contribution that surpasses all previous robberies bearing the same name. As high as $1,500 have been levied on single trading establishments, and there is scarcely a foreigner in the place who is not put in for a very large sum. The enormity of this so-called "equalized tax" is that the foreign traders pay just as much as the wealthiest natives, although the former have only a limited credit, while the latter have millions in hard cash and productive properties. The result of this new contribution will unquestionably be to break up many small traders. The new eighty millions of paper money come in, in this contribution. The clergy accept two-thirds of the contribution in the new paper, which is now being sold to meet this want for fourteen per cent., although it is well known that it was sold for about one-fifth of that figure to persons who bought it for the purpose of speculation, and also to aid the clergy, by giving this infamous fraud upon the nation's credit the character of a legitimate debt. In truth, the foisting upon the Mexican nation of this new debt should attract more attention than the contribution. All foreign nations, whose citizens have claims upon Mexico, are interested that the debt of this country shall not become larger than it now is. It is now too large, and it will require honest administration hereafter to pay it off, as it now stands; but if $80,000,000 be added to it, the work of paying Mexico's debt will become a very difficult one. Besides, if this debt be allowed, the clergy may create another of the same dimensions, or larger, before the year is out, and so go on until the ruin of the nation's credit is placed beyond doubt. The present issue of $80,000,000 cannot be disposed of for more than $2,500,000, and it is extremely doubtful if that sum can be obtained in cash. But granting it can, that amount will disappear in two months, or less, as the mere expenses of printing consumes at least one-half.

Besides the Bishops from the interior States, we have now here the commanding generals from the posts of Jalapa, Puebla and Tehuacan. Gen. COBOS, who left here two months ago for Oaxaca, could ge no further than Tehuacan, on the borders of that State. He tried persuasion, arguments, threats and bribes, until he found himself without funds, and his forces demoralized, and has returned here. ROBLES has come up from Jalapa because he had not the means to pay his troops, and was in danger of being entirely surrounded by the guerilla forces in that vicinity. There is, therefore, to be a prompt departure from the treasury of all the funds collected by the new contribution.

On the 28th ult. the baptism of the young son of MIRAMON took place. There were 150 covers at $15 per cover. The present flourishing condition of the treasury justified this limited expenditure. The French Minister declined attending owing to a neglect to invite his wife. Mr. and Mme. OTWAY were there, with all the "society" that now flourish in the Miramon atmosphere. The *compadre* was the Postmaster-General, an old rogue who has, in better days for Mexico, suffered punishment for fraud. The British Minister made a short speech, praising MIRAMON, and gave the following sentiment, "Strong in battle, and generous in victory." This sentiment adds a new laurel to Mr. OTWAY for his defence of the man who outraged PITTMAN and DAVIS at San Luis Potosi, butchered his victims at Ahualuleo and Atenquique, and signed the order for the assassination at Tacubaya.

The reports from the interior show the Constitutionalists to be again moving. They are about 3,000 strong before Guanajuato, and in about the same strength around Guadalajara. Forces have already been dispatched from here for the relief of the former place, although the official paper states that they are to march against San Luis Potosi. The object of these movements of the Constitutionalists are likely to prevent MARQUEZ from marching against Morelia, and to close up all communication between San Blas and the cities in the interior occupied by the Clergy forces. It is also the interest of the Constitutionalists to distract as much as possible the attention of MIRAMON from his Vera Cruz campaign.

We have no reliable advices from San Luis Potosi since the date of my letter to you on the 15th ult. The forces now near Guanajuata are from that direction.

We are also without reliable advices as to what is transpiring in Vera Cruz. One report says a treaty has been concluded between JUAREZ and Mr. MCLANE, by which the United States gains territory and JUAREZ gains money and the aid of some troops. Another report says that Mr. MCLANE has become utterly disgusted with the Constitutionalists, and is about to demand his passports and go home. There can be no doubt but Mr. MCLANE has found abundant cause for disgust, but that he has asked his passports appears incredible. But you must know all the truths of these reports better than we can here. We are now entirely destitute of mails except the monthly mail from England, and the occasional mail from New-Orleans. All the mail routes to the interior are closed, or nearly so, and the Post-office is entirely at the disposal of the secret police. You may therefore see that our opportunities for obtaining information are very limited at this time.

THE HUDSON LYNCH LAW CASE.

Charge of Mr. Justice Potter—Requests of Counsel—Is the Plaintiff a Citizen?

William Mower vs. *Peter Bogardus, Abraham Bogardus, William H. Hunt, Myron Van Dusen, Silas W. Tobey, Charles S. Winchell and Abraham V. V. Elting.*—The Circuit Court-room of the Supreme Court was crowded again in anticipation of the charge of the Judge in this noted case. Before proceeding to charge the jury, the Court desired that the points counsel wished to have noticed should be handed up. Whereupon Ex-Judge DEAN, for the defendants, first read to the Court, in presence of the jury, the following:

1. The defendants are not liable to the plaintiff for any of the matters charged in the complaint, unless they aided, abetted or assisted those who were the actual perpetrators of the acts charged.

2. A citizen may, if he sees a breach of the peace, interfere to prevent it; but if he does not interfere and remains neutral, taking no part in the occurrence, witnessing it only, a party injured cannot sustain an action against the person who saw the occurrence and neglected or refused to interfere.

3. A person who had no previous knowledge of any intended action on the part of Crist and his associates against the plaintiff, but who, by the noise, was drawn to the public square, is not liable to an action at the suit of Mower for merely witnessing what was done.

4. If the jury are satisfied that defendant, Abraham Bogardus, was attracted to the public square by the noise, and was requested by Mower to take his watch and other property, and did take them at his request, but did not join himself to those who were engaged in perpetrating the acts complained of, he is not liable to action.

5. If Myron Van Duzen accompanied Mower to the public square at his request, and finding a force which he believed he could not resist, he is not liable in this action to the plaintiff for not interfering, at the risk of his own life or limbs, to prevent the action of those who had assembled there.

6. That though it may be a public duty for a citizen to actively interfere to prevent a breach of the peace, yet a neglect of this duty does not constitute a cause of action at the suit of a person injured at such breach of the peace.

7. That the rule of evidence in reference to a party is the same as to any other witness, false in one thing false in all. That it appearing by the affidavit of the plaintiff used on the motion to prevent a change of the place of trial, that he there swore that the defendant Hunt, came into his shop, and with Howard and others pulled him out; that he there swore that the defendant Elting was at the square, and used language mentioned in the affidavit; that he there swore he did not return to the city of Hudson until May, 1857; all of which he now admits is untrue; that he is bound to explain these misstatements, and if unexplained they are conclusive against his veracity and his whole testimony should be disregarded.

8. That if the jury are of opinion that the plaintiff can recover against any one of the defendants, that the damages as against that one is limited to what occurred when defendant was present.

9. That the plaintiff is not entitled to recover in this action as against any one for loss of his wife, child or any property except what was actually taken from his person.

10. That this being an action for the recovery of damages for injury to the person, the jury have a right to look at all the circumstances attending the alleged injury, the charge that was publicly made against him—viz., ravishing an innocent white girl, and his neglect at the time to deny it, and his refusal on this trial to allow the defendants to prove the truth of the charge.

Mr. Shaffer, of counsel for the plaintiff, stated, after these points had been read, that they were introduced to influence the jury, unfairly, as a sort of second summing up, and referred to an article in a Sunday paper in reference to the case. He desired the Court to say to the jury that they were to try the case, and that the newspapers

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1859.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Sea of Ice.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Diable a Quatre—Mazulme—Tight Rope Evolutions.

WINTER GARDEN—Dot.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Garibaldi—Tailor of Tamworth.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Mysterious Stranger; or, S—t—n in Paris—Evening—Seven Clerks—House on the Heath.

PALACE GARDEN—Fair of the American Institute.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

The Times in Europe.

Messrs. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., American Bankers, No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, with whom we have made arrangements for our European business, will receive subscriptions for the New-York Times for any length of time, and will also furnish single copies upon the receipt of the American mails. They are also authorized to receive Advertisements, at the regular rates of the paper, and to attend to all matters of business connected with the Times.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The special correspondent of this paper on board the *Great Eastern* supplies a graphic account of the casualty which marked the first sea voyage of the mighty ship. The source of the calamity, as previously stated, was one of the casings surrounding the funnels or smoke-pipes passing from the fires below through the main saloon to discharge their smoke and flame in the outer air. The casings were simply outside coverings, extending over the smoke-pipe to the height of the upper deck; the interval between the two coatings being filled with the water, from which the boilers are supplied. Two objects are supposed to be secured by this device. The heat escaping through the smoke-stack is made to do duty by warming the water previous to its admission into the boilers; while its diffusion into the saloon is prevented by the interposing mass of water. There is no other vent for this water save a stop-cock leading into the boilers; and as the mass is in contact with the furnaces, it may readily beget a volume of steam for which there is no automatic outlet, and which, if unduly expanded, must release itself by an explosion. Precisely such was the result in the present instance. One of these overheated reservoirs of water and steam gave way, and death, injury, and delay in the voyage of the vessel are the consequences. The incidents of the calamity, and its sequela, are detailed by our correspondent, and enlarged by accounts from the London journals. There is much reason to doubt whether the repairs will not occupy some months.

The general news brought us by the arrival of the *Vanderbilt*, which reached here yesterday, from Southampton on the 15th inst., is of unusual interest. Among it may be found the now celebrated article of the *Moniteur* on the affairs of Italy. It is supposed to have been inspired, if not actually written, by the Emperor himself. Our Paris correspondent enlightens us as to the manner in which this important exposition of the Imperial policy has been received throughout France. The announcement of the revival of the China war and of the disastrous repulse of the British from the Peiho are fully confirmed by the *Vanderbilt's* advices. The details are of an exciting character. The fighting was fierce, obstinate, and terribly murderous; and public feeling in England points to a swift and angry retribution. It is believed that this event will help to restore the *entente cordiale* between France and England.

By the arrival of the *Moses Taylor* and the Overland Mail, we have advices from California to the 5th inst. There is little news of any save political interest. The failure of the Republican and the Anti-Lecompton Democrats to effect a fusion had been announced by the Republican Central Committee. Fires had occurred at Columbia and Campo Saco, which had destroyed considerable property. Two millions in treasure arrived by the *Moses Taylor*. Our advices go to confirm the stories of disasters to our troops in the Snake Country, and it would appear to be certain that a new era of Indian troubles is at hand.

Our correspondence from the island of San Juan and the Pacific Coast, generally, gives very full and interesting details of the steps taken by Gen. Harney on the one side, and the British officers on the other, in relation to the disputed territory occupied by our troops. The burden of evidence so far goes to prove that the whole "difficulty" in the case has been created by the hasty conduct of Gov. Douglass, who has the misfortune to be the servant of the Hudson's Bay Company, as well as of the British Government, met by equally hasty conduct on the part of Gen. Harney. The *Moses Taylor* brings a letter from Gov. Douglass, in reply to Gen. Harney's note, in which he denies emphatically that any of Her Majesty's ships were ever employed to convey officers of the Hudson's Bay Company to San Juan for the purpose of seizing American citizens. The letter, it will be observed, is in a more temperate tone than is generally attributed to Gov. Douglass. This is a favorable indication that the difficulty will be amicably arranged. If, as we believe, the American title to the land in question is indisputable, it is also indisputable that an attempt to assert that title by force of arms pending a serious negotiation is most injudicious and disastrous. The attempt, in this instance, becomes less pardonable when we see that the American force originally ordered to the scene was so inferior to the fleet under the orders of Gov. Douglas, that had any collision occurred, the defeat or destruction of our troops could only have been prevented by a miracle. Much credit is given to the British Admiral Bayne for the good sense and moderation displayed by him in the affair.

The news we get from the Isthmus by this arrival is deficient in moment. A careful exploration of the Chiriqui region, embracing a search among the graves and inquiries among the Indians, had satisfied a trustworthy person connected with the Press at Panama, of the extravagance of the stories told about the huacas, and of the hopes they had excited. Not more than $100,000 in gold seems ever to have been obtained; and the researches still prosecuted are without reward. The steamer brings nothing later from the South Pacific and Central America.

The hope is entertained in Washington that the recent change of Government in Costa Rica may lead to a more speedy settlement of the American claims upon that country than could have been obtained under the previously existing condition of affairs. Mr. Dimitry, our recently-appointed Minister to Central America, will receive instructions by the steamer of the 5th of October, to recognize immediately the new Government, and to open negotiations for the desired adjustment of pending disputes. The report that the deposed President Mora intends immediately to return and appeal to the people, is not credited. It is asserted, on the contrary, that he will remain quietly in New-York, to watch the course of events.

The Mozart Hall faction of the Democracy was not entirely annihilated by the result of their futile attempt to gain possession of the machinery of the party at Syracuse, at the opening of the State Convention. Their State Convention met at Albany yesterday, and made preparations for the prosecution of the campaign in a vigorous manner. Twelve members were present, including, of course, Ex-Mayor Wood. Mr. Thompson, nominated as candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, having declined to run, Mr. Lewis, of Yates, was nominated in his place. Various committees were appointed, among them one to prepare an address to the Democracy of the State, to report after the election. Ex-Mayor Wood, James Wadsworth, of Buffalo, and Gen. Clark, of Washington, were appointed to stump the State.

The International Cricket Match, between the Twenty-two of Canada, and the All England Eleven, was continued, at Montreal, yesterday. The game was not finished, but it progressed sufficiently to indicate that the English players will be the victors.

The fate of Thurston has possibly overtaken two more experimenters in aerial navigation. Messrs. La Mountain and Haddock, who made an ascent, on the 22d inst., from Watertown, N. Y., in La Mountain's mammoth balloon, have not since been heard from. Mr. Haddock has been for some time connected with the Watertown *Journal*.

Considerable business was brought before the Board of Aldermen last evening, but very little of it was finally disposed of. An application from the New-York and Westchester County Railroad Company for permission to lay rails in certain streets of the City, to be hereinafter designated, was referred; so was a communication from the Central Park Commissioners, representing the necessity of a further issue of the stock of the Central Park Improvement Fund; and so was an amendment to the ordinance reorganizing the Street Department, providing for the appointment of fourteen inspectors of work done by contract. A report in favor of setting apart a piece of land on the block bounded by Ludlow, Broome, Essex and Grand streets, as the site of a new County Jail, was presented, and will be printed. The report of the Committee which had charge of the reception of the authorities of Richmond, Va., and of the Richmond Grays, stating that their expenses were $6,851 86, with a resolution directing that the amount be paid, was laid over. The ordinance providing for the detection of incendiaries was lost.

The Street Commissioner sent a communication to the Board of Councilmen, stating that the Harlem Railroad Company had no authority from his Department to change the grade of the Bowery, between Houston and Second streets. A resolution was adopted by the Board, directing the City Inspector to advertise for proposals for the removal of offal to Barren Island. An appropriation of $1,240 was made to certain inmates of the Institution for the Blind, and then the Board adjourned to Thursday next.

The Commissioners of Health held the last of their mid-day meetings for the present season. Unless convened by the Mayor in some sudden emergency before that time they will not meet again until next Summer. The Croton Board held a meeting at which John P. Flanders, who has held the position of Water Purveyor ever since the organization of the Croton Aqueduct Department, was removed from office, and Dr. Aaron B. Rollins was appointed in his stead. The controversy between the Corporation Counsel on the one side, and the Mayor and Comptroller on the other, in regard to the judicial salary question, is carried a stage further this morning by a letter from Mr. Bustead to the two latter officials. The communication is chiefly remarkable as a vindication of the jurisconsult who presides over the legal interests of the City, and as a rebuke more unsparing than polite of the others for alleged interference in affairs which do not concern them.

John W. MacAlpine, *alias* Col. Marmaduke Reeves, who was convicted on Saturday for swindling a young lady of everything she possessed, except the clothes she was actually wearing, under pretence of engaging her as a governess in his family in Cuba, has been sentenced in the Court of General Sessions to five years in the State Prison. He made an extraordinary speech to the Judge, asseverating his innocence. There are two indictments yet pending against him, on which it is the intention of the District-Attorney to try him. He is known to that gentleman as the most daring and successful swindler ever brought before the Court.

The concluding Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club has come off at last, three schooners of the first class, and two sloops—the *Mallory* and *Narragansett*—only sailing in the race. The prizes, $50 each, were won by the *Zinga* and the two sloops above-named.

The Stock Market yesterday was again very active; the principal business being in New-York Central Shares, and Missouri six per cents. Prices were firm, and all the Railroad Stocks ¾ per cent. higher than Saturday. The Money Market unchanged. The Foreign Exchanges somewhat unsettled. The receipts and sales of Flour were quite heavy. Prices of low and medium brands advanced. Wheat was more sought after, and desirable lots were stiffly held. The transactions in Corn were unimportant. Less activity was apparent in Provisions. Coffee was in good demand. Cotton was lightly deals in. Hay, Hops, Naval Stores and Rice were inquired for. Sugars were in moderate request. Molasses was quiet. The late warlike news from China had the effect of increasing the firmness of holders of Teas. Freights were somewhat brisker. Included in the engagements were 1,000 bbls. Flour for London, at 2s. 3d., and 6,000 bushels Wheat, for the same port, on private terms.

The Renewal of the Chinese War—The Repulse of the British Force.

China has once more taken the world by surprise. The Commercial Press all over the earth, with the London *Times* at their head, were congratulating themselves upon the presumption that by this time the French and English Ambassadors must be at Pekin, holding solemn confab with the brother of the Sun and Moon, and regulating, upon a sure and lasting basis, the remodeled relations of the Celestials with the outside barbarians. These pleasing visions have hardly taken shape in print when the sad intelligence comes that the Allied Ambassadors, in their journey due north, found themselves stopped short at the mouth of the Peiho by a barrier of stakes, booms and other obstructions, and were assailed on attempting to remove these inconveniences by a vigorous cannonade from the forts on shore, directed with an energy and precision which proved John Chinaman to be, either an alarmingly apt scholar in the art of gunnery, or overskillful in the mystery of subsidizing foreign help. The English Admiral in command finally landed troops to storm the batteries. These troops, after sticking deep in the mud, and standing up under a murderous fire for hours with dogged bravery, were repulsed with severe and mortifying loss. Considering the amount of the force engaged, the killed and wounded are numerous beyond precedent in Chinese wars. Three gunboats have been lost, 464 killed and wounded—amongst the latter the British Admiral, Hope; and worse than all, if worse can be, the Elgin treaties are made so much waste paper, and the late war is all to be fought over again. Indeed a far more bloody struggle is now to be begun and gone through, before the Central Flowery Kingdom can be brought into satisfactory diplomatic relations with the rest of mankind.

The British seek to account for the disaster by alleging that the batteries by which they were beaten back had been constructed under European superintendence, and that men "with Russian features and dressed in gray Russian overcoats" were distinctly seen directing and encouraging the fire against the ships and the assaulting column. It is, of course, quite natural that our cousins should be reluctant to acknowledge, even to themselves, that the Chinese are capable of displaying such prowess, in standing to their guns, not only under the heavy fire of the ships, but in the presence of an assaulting column of Europeans. We are, however, hardly inclined to attach much importance to this theory of the defence; as "the presence of foreign officers" is an old military mode of accounting for any unusual display of "pluck" on the part of barbarians, which has been long in use at the mess tables of European armies. The obstinate resistance of some of the Kabyle towns to the French in Algeria was at the time very generally ascribed by the invaders to the assistance of British engineers,—a sort of posthumous compliment to the exploits of Sir Sidney Smith at Acre; and the British in their turn have always been satisfied, whenever the Hindoos have been unusually hard to beat, that French or Russian officers have been keeping them "up to the scratch."

We do not think that men with "Russian features and closely cropped hair," are by any means needed to account for this sudden and severe calamity. The preliminary bombardment by the fleet, was in all likelihood very harmless, inasmuch as the forts were built of sand, and swallowed shot and stowed them away as safely as soft earthworks usually do. The supposition that the Chinese guns were disabled as soon as they ceased to return the fire, appears to have been purely gratuitous; and a not very remote incident in their own military history ought to have prevented the French and English commanders from making it. The abortive and bloody attack upon the Malakoff and the Redan at Sebastopol, on the 18th of June, 1855, failed through a precisely similar blunder. The Russians ceased firing after one day of terrible bombardment from the Allies. In other words, finding the allied shot and shell did little else than plow up the earth in the redoubts, they retired into their bomb-proof tents, and "waited events." Under the impression that the Russian guns had been disabled, the subsequent assault was made by the Allies, and it was only when the grape was raining upon the advancing columns from every embrasure in the enemy's works, and their men were swept down by scores, that the French and English officers became convinced of their error.

In this Chinese affair, however, as so often before, at Bunker's Hill and New-Orleans, in the trenches of the Peninsula and on the Crimean plains, the heroic self-sacrifice of the British rank and file atoned for the blunders of their superiors. These brave men were flung against batteries whose destructive powers the gunboats had already so amply experienced, without reconnoissance or information of any sort, through two or three feet of soft mud; and the British nation once more has the melancholy satisfaction, which it has so frequently enjoyed, of knowing that its officers and men have died "gallantly in the discharge of their duty."

Of the Chinese part in the affair there need not much be said. It is a display of barbarian cunning and treachery which deserves sound and substantial punishment, as much as any piece of barbarian treachery ever did. Unless these faithless mandarins shall now be taught to respect treaties for other reasons than those advanced by the teachers of abstract morality, from Confucius to Paley, no convention or agreement with them of any kind will be worth a moment's consideration. This, of course, is a question which has nothing to do with the general policy of seeking to open commerce and diplomatic intercourse with China by force. Our Minister has tried peaceful means, and found them, so far as yet appears, admirably successful. Mr. Ward is even said to be now in Pekin. But whether his favorable reception is due to a real and sincere good will, or to some fresh and deeper intrigue against the French and English designs, we must wait a little to learn. The American ships at the scene of action are said to have assisted the operations by every means in their power, short of actual participation.

This is a circumstance of which we may be sure the Chinese authorities are not likely to remain in ignorance. The London *Times*, smarting naturally enough under the downfall of the fabric so elaborately reared by Lord Elgin, and over a new humiliation of the English arms, indulges in a few spiteful and ill natured remarks about the diplomacy of the Americans! But this does not at all affect the fact that all foreigners stand, and always will stand, in the Chinese eye, on substantially one footing. When this question of dealing with China diplomatically first became prominent immediately after Mr. Buchanan's accession to power, the New-York Times took the ground that no treaties with the Celestial Empire could be safe from treacherous violation, until China had been brought by force, or skill, or the mere current of events, to know and recognize her actual relations with the rest of the world. The event has fully justified our anticipations; and as the end of these things is not yet, we can very well afford to indulge our British cotemporaries in their flings of the moment against those two great Powers, Russia and the United States, by whom, and by whom alone, the work of bringing China into the family of nations seems destined to be finally accomplished.

A Lesson for the Primary School in Politics.

Mr. Francis McCabe, who earned for himself a very unfavorable notoriety on Tuesday evening of last week by knocking down and seriously injuring the editor of the *Daily News* of this City, in his own office, has addressed to us a letter, not in extenuation, but in explanation of his behavior on that occasion. We publish the communication, firstly, as a simple act of justice to a man who, by writing it, displays a disposition to recognize the authority of public opinion; and secondly, because it concerns the good name of our City that the explicit denial contained in this letter of the most serious part of the original charge against McCabe should be at once made known.

That Mr. McCabe was guilty of a great offence against public order he himself does not pretend to question; and it is to his credit that he should so frankly accept the harshest judgment that can be passed upon him in respect to what he actually did. We hope, also, (though we can scarcely say we *trust*,) that the courts of law before which he is held to answer for this gross outrage will inflict upon him such a punishment as may convince him, and all others of similar tastes and tendencies, that they cannot gratify their passions and impulses with entire impunity, even in the City of New-York. Respectable men and good citizens forbear from personal assaults, even upon the men who have done them the most grievous wrongs. Mr. McCabe and his fellows should be compelled to practice similar self-denial. But it was asserted positively in the original account of the affair that Mr. McCabe came to the *News* office as a conspirator, with a band of ruffians at his back; and letters have since been published in two of the journals of this City, purporting to proceed from one of these alleged desperadoes, in which public decency is far more daringly and dangerously outraged than it could be by half a dozen angry and intemperate personal collisions.

Of these letters, and of the person affecting to have written them, Mr. McCabe asserts his absolute ignorance, and, so far as the most emphatic statement can do so, thus takes his violent deed out of the atrocious category in which it must else have been ranked. If Mr. McCabe's statements are borne out by the results of a proper and authoritative examination, the person or persons concerned in fabricating these aggravations of the story in which he figures, should be rigidly inquired after and exposed. The ends of justice are not to be served by false witness, and New-York has real sins enough of her own to shoulder, without assuming the responsibility of fabulous plots of assassination concocted in the interest of personal revenge or partisan intrigue. But if Mr. McCabe may fairly claim a suspension of public judgment on this story as it now stands, he will do well to remember and lay to heart the lesson which he has received for his real share in this matter. That he takes an interest in politics, and belongs to the Democratic party, are facts apparent from his own statement. Now it certainly is not impossible for a man to be at once a Democratic politician and a good citizen; but it is just as certainly true that the people of New-York have gradually come to expect from the mass of Democratic politicians, and frequenters of Tammany in this City, all sorts of wild, indecent, riotous and brutal misconduct; and if Mr. McCabe has suffered, as for his own sake we should be glad to believe that he has, in his reputation and his interests, from the intense prepossession of the New-York public against the class to which he belongs, he should reflect that he, and all others like him, who have permitted that prepossession to grow up, are really responsible for its consequences. Mr. McCabe, and his friends of like tastes and principles with himself, can do more to redeem the reputation of their order than any one can do for them. If they are strong in primary meetings and influential in their Wards, they ought to be able to control the passions of their followers, and to enforce order upon the "fierce Democracy" which it is their delight to wield.

But the men who are really responsible for the ruffianism and rowdyism which are rapidly coming to be the most conspicuous features of our politics, are the *party leaders who employ them*. It is perfectly well known that every political party has notorious leaders of ruffian gangs of men in its service and its pay. These men are employed to control the primary meetings—to elect delegates, to pack nominating conventions, and, in case of need, to carry elections by double-voting, by blockading the polls, by open violence, and by any other means that the emergency of the case may render necessary. These men are paid sometimes by money, but more frequently by *offices* or by *contracts*. The public treasury is plundered for their benefit. The public service is prostituted to retain them in active service. And the great mass of the people—thinking much more of their party relations than of their duty and honor as citizens, tolerate and indorse these abuses by voting the tickets which these agencies present for their support. The responsibility rests with them. Whenever they feel the necessity of reform, they have the power to produce it. Until then we must resign ourselves to the despotism of rowdies and of ruffians. Our only consolation is that now and then these men shame their employers by avowing their disgust at the work they are required to perform.

A New Field for Newspaper Enterprise.—Competition is the life of business:—but common sense requires that the competition should be fair and legitimate, in order to yield either profit or honor. The merchant who should attempt to undermine a rival by falsehood and defamation would be set down as a sneaking scoundrel, and punished for his rascality by the double loss of business and of character. Is there any good reason why a different rule should obtain in newspaper rivalry? The *Herald* is now so systematically beaten in every department of news of the least importance, that it may possibly be excused for having invented a system of counter-assault. It makes it a point to watch its neighbors and *deny the accuracy* of every statement in their columns which does not appear also in its own. These denials, though purporting to come from Washington, Albany, Solferino and all other points at which it is beaten—comprising all the places of interest on the map of the world—are written in the *Herald* office; but they go to the world as authentic and reliable contradictions.

In the Times of Sept. 15, we gave from our Washington correspondent a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the year up to July 1, showing the important fact that we should not only need no increase of the Federal debt, but that we should actually have a surplus towards redeeming the Treasury notes already issued. We said nothing of the source from which these statements were derived, but merely that the figures were official and reliable.

The *Herald*, next day, published a paragraph, falsely pretending to have come from Washington, stating that Mr. Dayton, of the Treasury Department, had furnished our correspondent these figures, and that Secretary Cobb had denied their authenticity. Another dispatch speedily branded this last statement as *false*, and now the *Tribune's* correspondent says that Mr. Dayton did *not* furnish our correspondent the facts. Suppose our two amiable neighbors were to devote a little attention to the facts and figures themselves, instead of starting in full chase after our informant; would they not be quite as honorably and as usefully employed?

The *Constitution*, with the impudence that befits an official organ, and an imbecility that seems peculiar to itself, thus puts its foot into the snarl:

"One New-York paper, [the Times,] a few days ago, published what was pretended to be a Treasury statement, set forth with the circumstantiality that was thought sufficient to gain for it full credit. It was circulated far and wide. Another New-York paper [the *Herald*] contained next day a Washington dispatch declaring that there was not a word of truth in the statement. One correspondent pretends that he is authorized by a person high in office. The other affects to be informed by the Chief of the same Department. *No well-informed citizen of Washington believes either*; and yet we find in the journals all over the country—especially in the papers that boast of their enterprise and activity—these fabrications repeated."

The *Constitution* will serve the truth, and the cause of decency, if not its master, much better by pointing out the *errors* of the statement referred to, than by dealing in these sweeping and reckless slanders. Its editor ought to know the value of reliability in a journal that aims at any reputation or success higher than that of the zany or circus clown: and he does violence to his own sense of fairness and of justice when he puts the Times and the *Herald* in the same category in this respect. If the official organ, or any other journal, has any errors to point out in our statement, we shall be most happy to receive their corrections. From what *source* our information was derived is none of their business.

Who is it?—The Washington *States* contains the following paragraph:

"We learn that the Government of the United States has by the last steamer sent out the recall of a distinguished diplomatic official, long serving his country in high latitudes. This summary step has been taken, as rumor says, at *the repeated solicitation of the Government to which his Excellency was accredited*."

We could name half a dozen "diplomatic officials" to whom this paragraph *might* refer. But which of the six it is we cannot conjecture. Will not the *States* name the man?

A Nuisance which ought to be Abated.—We were treated to the information last evening that Branch's *Hand* had been seized, and that that gentleman himself was keeping out of the way to avoid the officers, who were in search of him under a warrant issued against him for having libeled somebody's mother. It appears that the publisher of his little sheet had orders to keep "it going until it was stopped by a warrant," and that the enterprising proprietor realizes $10 a day by it.

Branch has, it seems, taken to libeling—and libeling of the grossest kind—as a trade, and lives by it, and manages to satisfy the unhappy washerwoman, whose woes he used to depict so feelingly in his letters to the Common Council, out of the proceeds.

We presume we are now about to be treated to a repetition of the silly farce which was enacted in the Criminal Court, when he was convicted of the libel on Peter Cooper and Mayor Tiemann. He was released from Blackwell's Island on that occasion on the charitable supposition that he was mad. He afterwards recounted his prison experiences in lectures, and this resource exhausted, has again taken to slander. As there appears to be method in his madness, we cordially recommend his now being allowed to undergo the full measure of his sentence, whatever it may be. Fun is very good in its way, but the City of New-York has had about enough of Stephen H. Branch's drollery. We really see no reason why lunatics, any more than sane people, should be allowed to earn their bread by obscene libel.

The American Institute.

The American Institute is forbidden by its rules to award premiums to its own members, which is a great pity, as for blundering mismanagement there is no doubt that the Institute is entitled to a leather medal, and honorable mention whenever the subject is broached. To-day it opens its Annual Fair at Palace Garden, after twice postponing its opening, according to annual custom. The first day fixed for opening was just a week earlier than any of its managers imagined that it possibly could unlock its doors to the public. The second postponement was not advertised until the day before the arrival of the appointed time. It did advertise, however, that articles would be received at the Palace Garden last week, and when exhibitors of fruit took them there, they were told that they must first be taken to the Horticultural Exhibition, at the Third-Avenue Railroad rooms. Some of the exhibitors, disgusted with the ignorance or blunders of the concern, took their fruit, flowers and vegetables home last week.

The bad weather that spoiled the Cattle Show, it is not fair to charge to the Institute. The Almanac did indeed set down the Equinoctial for last week, but for several years past the Equinoctial has had a way of anticipating its almanac appointments, and the sin of disregarding almanac predictions ought to be readily forgiven. At the opening to-day, of course a very small portion of the Exhibition will be ready, and hence the public will not be disappointed, for it is time out of mind that the American Institute was ever punctual to its own engagements.

Seriously, the season for repentance has arrived. The Institute holds a handsome property in trust, has a valuable library, and the nucleus within it for just such a cluster of institutions as are in absolute demand in the Metropolis. Its Farmer's Club and its Polytechnic Institute are doing a noble work, and attracting largely the attention of farmers, mechanics, and inventors. If it would learn order, punctuality and the beauty of keeping faith with reference to its fairs, it would find a ready and remunerative response on the part of the public. Its misfortunes of fire and flood should teach it the necessity of good management according to recognized business principles.

No Repairs for the City Hall.

The Common Council have held four regular sessions since the contract for repairing the City Hall was returned to them, approved by the Street Commissioner and Comptroller, but have never yet had time to devote their attention to the trifling work of confirming it. Both Boards are busy—very deeply busy.

Last evening, the Aldermen received the first Committee's report of the bill for entertaining the municipal authorities of Richmond—to wit, $6,851—and laid it over. They further refused to authorize the Mayor to offer a reward for the detection of persons engaged in arson. The Councilmen, after deep deliberation, instructed the City Inspector to advertise for proposals for the removal of offal to Barren Island—the cream of which joke is, that the parties who have for years past made a living out of the City's offal are the *owners* of Barren Island, and that if any other parties than themselves get the contract for the removal, said contracting parties must make just such a bargain with the owners of Barren Island for the use of the only dumping-place to which the contract restricts them, as said owners choose. In other words, the Councilmen order the City Inspector to advertise for proposals under such restrictions that but one party can make a *bona fide* bid for it—a procedure worthy of the palmiest days of the famous Forty Thieves.

But not a word was vouchsafed last night upon the matter of repairing the City Hall. Perhaps the Common Council imagine that the blackened ruin in which they transact their weekly business of robbing the City is quite good enough for the work to be done under its gloomy arches. Perhaps they are indignant that a contractor who is not their favorite should have been awarded the bid. Perhaps they fancy that, by postponing the work of repairs until the next meeting of the State Legislature, Commissioners of a more suitable political stripe may be appointed to the task of erecting a new City Hall, and so their pet contractors be provided for. But whatever may be their reasoning, it is evident that something remains to be "fixed," or somebody is yet to be "seen," before this eyesore of a roofless City Hall shall be cured. The subject is one for wholesome consideration by the people as they approach another Charter Election.

Amusements.

THE NEW OPERATIC CORPS.

Among the passengers by the *Vanderbilt* yesterday was Maurice Strakosch, Esq., and an operatic troupe for the Academy of Music. The announcement, although brief, carries with it the destinies of opera in this City for the ensuing year. The troupe consists of 22 artists; some of them of first importance, others merely auxiliary. Mr. Strakosch is celebrated for the correctness of his judgment in all matters of art. No man knows better than he what a singer *should* be. An artist himself, he can readily detect the germ of excellence in others. We are indebted to him for some of our most popular singers; gentlemen who came here without a reputation, but who are now held in the highest esteem.

The passion for engaging a mere reputation has, we are happy to find, died out. Our managers have discovered by recent failures that it does not pay. What an American audience wants is voice. This, with youth and dramatic energy, never fails of success. Profiting by experience, M. Strakosch has made a series of engagements which cannot fail, we think, to lead to a successful issue of the season. We give, below, the list, premising merely that the names, although new, are the strongest in modern Italy. The principal tenor is Signor Beaucarde—a gentleman for whom the tenor part of the "Trovatore" was written; two other tenors will divide the honors with this gentleman, Signor Stigelli a *arbusto* from the Italian opera, Covent Garden, and Signor Testa, a tenor *di grazia*. The baritone is Signor Ferri, whose reputation places him in the first rank of high voices of this class. The sopranos are Mlles. Speranza and Crescimano, both of whom are said to be young, talented and well voiced. The first named lady, although but 18 years of age, has enjoyed a career in Madrid, Lisbon, Florence and Turin. Mlle. Crescimano is from Sicily. The contralto is Mlle. Cruvelli—one of the sisters Cruvelli, but not the one most known to fame. She is celebrated for her beauty and for the fact that she sang successfully with her sister at Her Majesty's theatre.

These, then, are the artists who are to charm us during the coming season. In a few weeks the taste of the Metropolis will have decided on their merits, and the decision will, we are sure, be prompt and just. We anticipate a favorable verdict, for the reason that the artists are really young and talented. This, of all countries in the world, is the place where youth is best appreciated. If Mr. Strakosch has but exercised his usual good judgment, and encountered an average of success, we may safely anticipate a season of pleasant surprises.

Academy of Music.—The perpetual but satisfactory "Trovatore" was repeated last night to a good house, and drew forth abundant applause. The artists appeared to be in fine voice, and the force under the direction of the best of all commanders, M. Maretzek, operated faithfully. Why is it that this opera, which used to be the best constructed on the stage, is now the most slovenly? A season should not be too short for proper attention to these matters.

Theatre Francais.—M. Sage, the manager of the Theatre Français, arrived, yesterday, in the *Vanderbilt*, bringing with him a number of artists for the ensuing season. The following is, we believe, a correct list of the company: Mlle. Darcy, Mlle. Leonie Auger, Mme. Adolphe, Mr. Alphonse Vaugèle, Mr. Juignet, Mr. Eugene Loiret. The foregoing are for operetta; the following are for drama, comedy and vaudeville: Gentlemen—Mr. Manstein, Mr Manstein, Jr., Mr. Paul Bary, Mr. Alphonse van Gèle, Mr. Juignet, Mr. Eugène Loiret. Ladies—Mme. Lauretti, Mlle. Darcy, Mlle. Louise Karch, Mlle Leonie Auger, Mme. Adolphe.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Affairs in Costa Rica—The New Government to be Recognized—The War in China—The San Juan Affair.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, Sept. 26.

The report that President Mora designed returning to Costa Rica and appealing to the people is without foundation. He remains in New-York to await news from home. Instructions will be sent out to Mr. Dimitry on the 5th of October, directing him to recognize at once the new Government, and open negotiations for the settlement of American claims. It is hoped that the new authorities there will be found more friendly to the suggestions of the Washington Cabinet.

Intimations received in Diplomatic circles here would justify the belief that England and France will again be allies in a terrible war, and that China will be made to suffer severely for her late attack upon the English troops. The rumor that Russia had a finger in it is fully credited in official circles.

While this difficulty may ease the public mind here as to the result of the San Juan affair, I feel authorized, upon good authority, to say that the Administration has never for a moment apprehended hostilities with England.

Official reports to the Interior Department contain the gratifying intelligence that the Texas Indians have been successfully removed, and are now peacefully located on their Choctaw lease.

It is believed that Major Cross' case will be disposed of this week. Q.

[From the Reporter for the Associated Press.]

Washington, Monday, Sept. 26.

Lieut. Cohen will return to Rio de Janeiro in the *Wyoming* with dispatches to the Flag Officer of the Brazil Squadron, instructing him to send the storeship *John Adams* on her way to the East Indies, if on due survey she is not found unseaworthy.

Sir Henry Holland is to be entertained to-morrow at the Soldier's Home by the President, in company with his Cabinet.

The Court of Inquiry to investigate the facts attending the loss of the steamer *Fulton*, consists of Commodore McIntosh, Commander Farrand and Lieut. Keel.

New-York State Politics.

MEETING OF THE MOZART HALL DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE—PREPARATIONS FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Albany, Monday, Sept. 26.

The Mozart Hall Democratic State Committee met at Congress Hall to-night. Ex-Mayor Wood, of New-York, and the following members of the Committee were present: C. Schermerhorn, Benjamin Rae, James Souther, W. Radford, Matthew McMahon, J. O. Hasbrouck, Orville Clark, John A. Green, Jr., W. Baldwin, and two others.

John A. Green, Jr., of Onondaga, was elected Chairman of the Committee for the year, and Matthew McMahon Secretary.

The resignation of Mr. Thompson, for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, was accepted, and Mr. Lewis, of Yates, was nominated to fill the vacancy.

A Committee was then appointed to prepare an Address to the Democracy of the State, with directions to report after the November election.

A Committee was also appointed to organize the Congressional Districts.

The declination of John Cramer as a member of the Committee was not accepted.

The following gentlemen were appointed to stump the State for the State Ticket: Ex-Mayor Wood, of New-York; James Wadsworth, of Buffalo, and Gen. Clark, of Washington.

The Committee then adjourned to meet in this city again on the second Monday in November next.

Kansas Politics.

Leavenworth, Monday, Sept. 26.

The Hon. F. P. Stanton delivered an address on Saturday night, advocating the adoption of the Wyandotte Constitution, on which the people are to vote October 4th. The indications favor its ratification. Gen. Lane is again on the stump.

The question of exempting from execution one hundred and sixty acres of land for homesteads to actual settlers will be submitted with the Constitution.

The Republicans have called a Convention at Topeka on the 12th of October to nominate candidates for State officers.

Pennsylvania Politics.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Sept. 26.

A very large and enthusiastic Democratic ratification meeting was held at Jayne's Hall, to-night, to formally open the coming State and local campaign. The resolutions as well as speeches tend to separate the contest from national politics. The Opposition will hold a meeting at the same place in a few days.

Fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

St. Louis, Monday, Sept. 26.

The fourth annual Fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association opened to-day, and although a heavy rain fell in the morning, the grounds were thronged, about 15,000 people being in attendance.

The First Brigade of Missouri Militia joined in the opening ceremonies, and were reviewed by Col. Sumner, of the U. S. Army, and his staff.

Nearly every State in the Union is represented either by delegates, stock, or in the mechanical and agricultural departments. The number of entries already exceed 5,000, more than twice as many as those of any previous fair; still many more are to be made.

The exhibition of stock is unprecedentedly large and superior in quality, the $1,000 premiums for the best roadster thorough-bred stallion and thoroughbred bull having drawn here many of the most celebrated animals in the country.

In a ring of twenty draft stallions to-day the first premium was awarded to Charles B. Mack, of Lockport, Ky. The first premium for matched horses was taken by Wm. Reed, of Butler County, Ohio.

The city is densely thronged with strangers, and every train and every steamboat comes loaded with additional crowds. Should the weather prove fair, the Fair promises to eclipse any Fair ever held in the Union.

Pennsylvania State Agricultural Fair.

Philadelphia, Monday, Sept. 26.

The State Agricultural Fair commences at Powelton to-morrow, and probably will be the most prosperous one ever held. The entries are very numerous. The railroads are bringing unusually large numbers of people from the interior and other cities, and the city is crowded. A trial of fire engines, both hand and steam power, promises to be the most prominent feature in the exhibition. Forty companies, including sixteen owning steam engines, will enter into competition. An artificial lake nearly two hundred feet long has been constructed for the purpose. The race track is in fine order. In the stables are excellent stock horses, chiefly utility stock. All the departments are well filled. The premiums to be awarded amount to $8,000.

The International Cricket Match.

SUCCESS OF THE ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN.

Montreal, Monday, Sept. 26.

The cricket match commenced on Saturday, at noon, with the Canadians at the wickets. From the fast bowling they continued making runs until Parr went on at the sixteenth wicket, and made sad havoc with his slows. The last wicket fell for 85 runs leaving the Canadians rather nervous from their sad prospect of success.

At 5:15 P. M. England sent Wisden and Grundy to the wickets, and after some pretty play Hammond found his way to Grundy's stumps. Hayward was then sent in, and played steadily with Wisden till sundown, when the score stood seven for one wicket. On Monday, at 11:30 A. M., they begun play, and at 2 o'clock the last wicket fell.

The Canadians again faced the bowling, but when time had been called, 17 wickets had fallen for 43 runs, Parr bowling splendidly, having taken six good wickets in half an hour. The nervousness of the first innings had taken strong hold, the slows finding their way faster to the wickets than the fast bowling. The game was stopped at twilight, the sun shining in the faces of the batsmen, with four wickets to fall on the side of the Canadians. The 22 are laughed at by their friends, who bet two to one on the 22 of the St. George's Club. The English 11 play splendidly. At the close they scored 117.

There were 6,000 people on the ground, and the military band played some fine selections. There were many ladies, military officers and heads of departments, witnesses of the match.

The nervousness and run-outs have defeated the Canadians, among whom are several British officers, but it was to be expected when they were pitted against such a magnificent body of cricketers.

Odd Fellows Celebration in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Monday, Sept. 26.

There was a grand procession of the Order to

Odd-Fellows here this morning in honor of the dedication of their new hall. Several large cars filled with orphan children supported by the Order was a very interesting feature of the display. The weather was splendid.

Shipments of Gold From Pike's Peak.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Sept. 25.

The Denver City correspondent of the *Republican* gives a statement of the receipts and shipments of gold in various forms by prominent business firms in Denver and Auroria, which aggregates as follows: Receipts $73,000, shipments $45,000. The valuation of the gold is at the rate of $17 per ounce, which is much below its real value. The amount of gold brought to the States by private individuals is included in the statement. A Mr. GREGORY left Denver on the 14th for Georgia with about $25,000.

Disaster to the Bark Eglantine.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 26.

Arrived, bark *Eglantine*, GLEASON, from Portland 12th inst., for Buctouche, N. B. She reports, 14th, lat. 45°, lon. 61°, during a heavy gale, was thrown on her beam-ends and shifted cargo. Cut away the mainmast to right her, which, in falling, carried away the head of the mizzentopmast, foretopgallantmast, mainrail, bulwarks, &c. Put in to repair.

Accident on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

TWENTY PERSONS INJURED.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 26.

An accident occurred on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, about twelve miles below this city on Saturday night. It was occasioned by a broken rail. One car was overturned, and the rest were thrown off the track. Twenty persons were injured, but only one was killed.

From Northern Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 26.

The steamships *Indianola* and *Arizona* have arrived from Brazos, 23d inst., bringing $95,000 in specie and Tampico advices to the 14th. Gen. GARZA was to leave soon for the interior to reinforce the Liberals, who now number 18,500 men.

Nothing had been heard of DEGOLLADO's movements.

Gen. WOLL had defeated the Liberals near Leon.

MIRAMON was preparing an expedition to San Louis Potosi.

Two Aeronants Missing.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 26.

Nothing is yet known of Professor LA MOUNTAIN or Mr. HADDOCK, who made a balloon ascension here on the 22d inst. Much alarm is felt for their safety. Their course when last seen, was at northeast.

Departure of Missionaries from Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 26.

Religious services were held this forenoon on the ship *Annie Buckman*, the occasion being the departure of the Rev. J. H. HASWELL and wife, and Miss SARAH MASON, who go out as missionaries under the auspices of the Baptist Missionary Union.

Fire in Clyde, N. Y.

CLYDE, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 26.

C. GORDON'S warehouse, with 8,000 bushels of grain, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $8,000.

The Supreme Court Salaries—Sur-Rejoinder of Corporation Counsel Busteed to the Mayor and Comptroller.

LAW DEPARTMENT CITY OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION,
No. 237 Broadway, Sept. 26, 1859.

To Daniel F. Tiemann, Esq., Mayor of New-York, and Robert T. Haws, Esq., Comptroller of New-York.

GENTLEMEN: After considerable deliberation upon your somewhat extraordinary letter to me published in the morning papers, I am greatly in doubt as to what you intended by it. If your object was to convince me that I did not understand what you had done or agreed to do, or that I could not read and appreciate what was in the case actually proposed by Mr. Justice ROOSEVELT and others to be submitted to the Supreme Court, as to their right to a vote of increased compensation for services as Judges of the Supreme Court in this District, and assented to by yourselves, you have fallen very far short of securing such a result. You endeavor to avoid responsibility and public censure in this matter by attempting to convict me of a want of understanding of what you have done and suffered in the premises. You shall not succeed. I beg to assure you, gentlemen, that I do not misunderstand, or misconceive what has been done; and, if there be any doubt of it I stand ready to prove, by the handwriting of some of the principal actors to the transaction, the exact correctness of every proposition in the letter which I addressed to His Honor the Mayor, under date of 22d September inst.

I felicitate myself that you profess your willingness to consult me as your "legal adviser" whether you should adopt the suggestions of "those gentlemen," or leave "them to their other remedies at law." It is never too late to mend or repent, and I rejoice that, during the few months which remain to me of official life there is a prospect that you will severally confine yourselves to the discharge of the duties and responsibilities pertaining to your respective offices, and not assume to be what you are not, and are not expected to be, "judges of the law" of any case to which the City is a party. I promise, as an equivalent for your non-intervention in matters which do not concern you, *continued abstinence* upon my part of interference in all that officially relates to you or either of you.

I, nevertheless, desire to be informed *whether you vouch for each other*, when you say, "nor has anything taken place between you and *us* to warrant any other view of the matter" than that which you assert in your letter? Is your letter to me a joint enterprise, or was it entered into upon your individual account? When you shall have informed the public and myself upon this subject, I may have something to say as to what *one* of you, no later than Saturday last, told me as to his official conduct in this matter. You can answer this inquiry through the same medium which you employed in your last previous communication on this subject. Your obedient servant,

RICHARD BUSTEED,
Counsel for the Corporation.

BRANCH'S TYPES CONFISCATED AND HIS PAPER STOPPED—THE PRINTER AND VENDER ARRESTED.—Yesterday, Officer BROWER, of the City Hall Police Court, went to the printing office of FREDERICK CARRICK No. 172 Centre-street, and seized the type-forms of the libellous publication which STEPHEN H. BRANCH has issued for some weeks past under the name of the *Daily Hand*, taking the proprietor of the establishment into custody on a charge of printing an indecent publication. The officer next called at the publication office of the paper—No. 42 Ann-street, up stairs—and arrested THOMAS HART, the young man who attended to the vending of the papers. Here all the copies of the scurrilous sheet which could be found were seized and sent to the Police Court, where the forms and prisoners were also taken. HART says that the edition of the paper daily was about 4,000, but its circulation had only reached 2,500. That, however, was rapidly increasing, chiefly by subscriptions from the Southern and Western States; the receipts averaging $13 per day, and the expenses about $9. BRANCH has not yet been found. He is wanted to answer a libel, which lately appeared in his publication, on Madame BAGIOLI and Mrs. NANCY HARDY, her mother. It is supposed he has left the City. Alderman BRADY committed CARRICK to prison in default of $1,000 bail. HART gave bonds in the sum of $300 to appear as a witness in the matter.

BROOKLYN EVENING SCHOOLS.—The public evening schools—six in number—opened for the season last evening. No. 1 in school-house corner of Concord and Adams streets, JOSEPH REEVE, principal; No. 2 in school-house No. 6, Warren-street, DAVID SYKE, principal; No. 3, in school-house No. 17, corner of Fifth and North Fifth streets, H. D. WOODWORTH principal; No. 4 in school-house No. 18, Remsen-street, (E. D.,) EDWARD BUSH, principal; No. 5 in school-house No. 12, Adelphi-street, Mr. TUTTLE, principal; No. 6, at Greenpoint, JOSHUA B. GRIFFIN, principal. The last named is a new school. At each of these schools there was a member of the Evening School Committee present, and they state that these schools were never opened before under such favorable auspices. The attendance of scholars was unusually large and all seem eager to improve the advantages afforded them. Arithmetic, grammar, reading and writing are the regular branches of study taught, with book-keeping, geometry and algebra added when desired.

STABBED FOR HIS INTERFERENCE—On Sunday Mr. EUGENE CALLAHAN, of No. 141 Liberty-street, remonstrated with a Philadelphian named R. ROBINSON SCOTT, for using indecent and boisterous language in the cabin of a Jersey City ferry-boat, in hearing of the female passengers. Not considering the matter to be any business of Mr. CALLAHAN's, SCOTT, it is alleged, turned upon him—struck him with his fist, and stabbed him in the head and back. Yesterday, the ungentlemanly and violent SCOTT was arrested by Officer ROSE, of the Third Ward. He was taken to

SYMPATHY FOR THE ERIE RAILROAD WORKMEN—The meeting which was to have taken place, Saturday evening, at Hoym's Theatre, in the Bowery, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the laborers who united in the strike at Bergen, was postponed to Saturday next, when it will be held at Union Square, at what hour is not yet decided. Many people gathered at Hoym's theatre to attend it, but in view of the unsettled weather, and of some expressions of disapprobation from the Germans who are wont to assemble at Hoym's Theatre for social purposes, it was concluded to meet at some other time and place.

THE FALL REGATTA.

Final Race of the Season—The Zinga and Mallory win the Prize.

The concluding Regatta for the season, of the New-York Yacht Club, came off yesterday, after three previous unsuccessful attempts to have the race—unfavorable weather and lack of wind obliging the Committee to postpone it from time to time. Had they known in advance how little wind there would be yesterday, it is certain that another day would have been selected for the occasion. As it was, only five yachts belonging to the squadron took part in this closing contest—three schooners of the first class, and two sloops, one each of the second and third class. The unsatisfactory results of the first two or three attempts, no doubt, discouraged a portion of the yachtmen, while the absence of large numbers of the Club from the City contributed to lessen the competitors for the prizes. The yachts entered were the

Schooners *Zinga*, *Favorita*, *Gipsy*—First class.
Sloop *Mallory*—Second class.
Sloop *Narragansett*—Third class.

The steamer *S. A. Stevens*, which had been chartered for the purpose of conveying the members of the Club and their friends down the Bay, left Pier No. 4, North River, about 10 o'clock A. M. Mr. HASWELL and Mr. HENRY MORTON being the only members of the Committee who were on board, the latter acting for Mr. STUYVESANT. There were besides these some ten or twelve members of the Club, and Messrs. J. B. BAXTER and T. L. HALL, from North Carolina, as guests. There was so little wind it was found expedient to assist the yachts in reaching the place of rendezvous, and accordingly the whole five were taken in tow by the steamer, and left near Owl's Head.

The usual signal for the start being given, the yachts passed the designated buoy in the following order:

SLOOPS.

	H.	M.	S.
Mallory (Second Class)	11	46	23
Narragansett (Third Class)	11	47	04

SCHOONERS.

Gipsy (First Class)	11	47	41
Zinga (First Class)	11	49	23
Favorita (First Class)	11	50	49

The start was very handsome, the yachts when under full sail making excellent headway, notwithstanding the light wind, and, by the assistance of the strong ebb, were all soon passing through the Narrows, the *Mallory* leading the *Narragansett*, and the *Zinga* being ahead of her two competitors. After getting below the Narrows, the wind slackened somewhat, and the *Narragansett* came up with and passed the *Mallory*; the *Zinga* overhauled the *Favorita*, the *Gypsy* dropping slightly astern. It was evident that the changes in their respective positions were now more the result of accidental circumstances of the westerly breeze and the current, than of any sailing qualities. Long before they approached the Southwest Spit the wind had died away, leaving the fleet drifting by the tide. Nearly half an hour was spent in this way, the yachts *heading* towards the buoy of the Spit, but remaining stationary. The *Favorita*, which had been left half a mile astern, was now observed to be moving as if by the aid of some unseen power, and fast drawing towards the buoy. Not a ripple was on the surface of the water indicating that a breath of air was stirring, yet on she came, and, to the surprise of all, swept past the buoy while her competitors lay motionless at two lengths distance from it. Cheers and laughter greeted the *Favorita* at this freak of good fortune. In another moment the other boats obtained steerageway, and rounded the buoy, the five passing in the following time and order:

SOUTHWEST SPIT.

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Favorita	1	51	50	Zinga	2	8	51
Mallory	2	4	30	Narragansett	2	9	00
Gypsy	2	7	15				

The wind now freshened from the south and west; the yacts were all close by the wind and making excellent headway. The *Favorita* held her vantage ground until opposite the point of the Hook, when the *Mallory* overtook and passed her. The race now became exciting. The *Zinga* passed the *Gypsy* at 2:45, and the *Favorita* at 3. The *Mallory* stretched away in handsome style, getting over half a mile the start of the *Zinga*. The latter, however, gained perceptibly upon this swift-winged little craft before she reached the Light-ship. The *Gypsy* was a third of a mile behind the *Favorita*—the *Narragansett* being the last of the fleet. The steamer was now obliged to get up more steam in order to reach the Light in season to note the time. The yachts rounded the Light-ship in the following order:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Mallory	3	49	18	Gypsy	3	56	49
Zinga	3	51	28	Narragansett	4	05	07
Favorita	3	54	43				

The home stretch was animated until reaching the Southwest Spit, when the wind again died away. The time made over this part of the race was the best during the day. The following is the time of passing the Southwest Spit and the Home stake:

	S. W. Spit.	H.	S.	Stake.		S. W. Spit.	H.	S.	Stake.
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M. S.	H.	M.	S.	H. M. S.
Zinga	4	48	24	6	12 18	Mallory	4	54	50 6 44 57
Gypsy	4	53	53	6	22 45	Narra'sett	5	12	30 7 05 00
Favorita	4	53	53	6	26 42				

The *Zinga* takes the prize for the first-class schooners, the *Mallory* for second-class sloops, and the *Narragansett* the prize for the third-class sloops. This ends yachting for the season.

A BATHER DROWNED.—A boy 8 years of age, named JAMES FITZPATRICK, was drowned on Sunday afternoon, while bathing at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, East River. The body was not recovered.

[Advertisement.]

As the apple on the borders of the Dead Sea, however tempting to the sight, is repugnant to the taste, and is nothing but ashes at the core, so experience detects, beneath the glare and tinsel of vicious pleasures nothing but delusion, mortification and disease. Ye to whom this applies, throw off the infatuation, and avail yourselves of the counsel and advice of Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-street, New-York. Hours for consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 to 8, daily, Sundays excepted.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S FALL HAT.—Notwithstanding the increasing cost in the manufacture of hats, consequent upon the recent strike of the hatters, KNOX is selling his latest style—a superb article—at the low price of $4. This liberality will be appreciated. Those who want a stylish, well-made, fashionable, durable, and cheap hat, must go to KNOX's for it. KNOX's is No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY,

Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil, and is very easily taken.

To be had of the inventors, No. 135 Fourth-avenue, and all respectable druggists.

PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER,
Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

TIMES' readers are invited to examine the splendid assortment of English Medalion, Velvet and Brussels Carpeting, received per steamer *Persia*, at greatly reduced prices by the piece or yard, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT are the only medicinal preparations necessary in families. The Pills regulate all the internal organs with unerring certainty; the Ointment is a positive antidote to all external diseases.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—Fixtures of beautiful designs and finish will be found at the great wholesale manufacturing depôt of

WARNER, PECK & CO.,
No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY, First block below the New-York Hotel, Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

From Halsted's late Treatise on Motorpathy.—"Mr. B——, aged 29, had been in such ill health as to oblige him to relinquish business for two years. His diseases were liver complaint, dyspepsia and nervous debility. He was much emaciated—had little or no appetite, with the usual train of distressing symptoms attending aggravated cases of his disease. His mental faculties were also considerably impaired; there was a partial loss of memory and an inability to converse coherently more than a few minutes at a time.

Self-desiroying habits had conspired to render his case almost hopeless. His sleep was much interrupted. His improvement under treatment exceeded expectation. In three months all symptoms of dyspepsia and liver complaint had disappeared. His appetite was good and his sleep seldom disturbed. Some nervous excitability remained, and his memory, though improving, was still treacherous. He remained under treatment six months, and left cured. His memory was, perhaps, a little less retentive than in early youth, but with fair mental activity and good bodily health."

This Treatise can be obtained by return mail by inclosing 25 cents to H. HALSTED, M. D., Round Hill Water Cure, Northampton, Mass.

Dr. Mott's Chalybeate Pills, an aperient and stomachic preparation of purified iron, of extraordinary efficacy in all cases of debility and impurities of the blood. For sale by all druggists, and at the principal office, No. 339 Broadway. Price 50c. per box.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Singer's No. 2 Sewing Machine, $100.
SINGER'S No. 1 SEWING MACHINE, $90.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINE for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. SINGER'S MACHINES make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES at $50 and $75, are capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
HEMMING GAUGES REDUCED TO $4.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.
Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Rogers & Raymond,
(Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton, corner of Nassau-st.,) desire to offer, at the commencement of the Fall
A FEW SEASONABLE WORDS,
brief and to the point,
TO PURCHASERS OF FALL CLOTHING.
Our stock comprises every variety of men's business and dress clothing, includes all the best fabrics, foreign and domestic, was cut out by fashionable artists in the latest styles, and made up by superior workmen, affords a broad field of selection for merchants, mechanics, clerks, farmers, professionals, travelers, sporting men, &c., and with all these merits has another of paramount importance, viz.:
CHEAPNESS!
No house in the Union, manufacturing clothing of equal excellence,
SELLS AT SO LOW A FIGURE,
or presents such a diversity of attractive styles.
☞ We have one price for each article, and make no reduction therefrom.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
to meet the demands of a large increasing trade in
BOYS' CLOTHING,
present for the Fall of 1859, the most extensive and attractive stock in this department, they have ever submitted to the public.
HEADS OF FAMILIES ARE INVITED
to examine our new styles of dress, school and office clothing for boys and youths, and our fancy suits for very young boys.
THE PRICES WILL PLEASE
economical parents as much as the articles will please their sons.
ROGERS & RAYMOND
would suggest to gentlemen who prefer clothing made to measure, that their
ORDER DEPARTMENT
is furnished with a very superior stock of Fall and Winter goods and supplied with capital workmen, and that as regards
FASHION AND FIT,
as well as cheapness, their clothing made to order is guaranteed to give the highest satisfaction.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.

Sewing-Machine Needles.
The subscriber has now in stock a full assortment of
NEEDLES, SUITABLE FOR
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.
These Needles are made by hand, from the best tempered English cast-steel, and will be found on trial
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.
J. FRED. MILLWARD,
No. 31 Warren-st., New-York.

Leary & Co.
Introduce this day
The Autumn Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats,
And would remark that for the past thirty years no opportunity has been lost to introduce into their factories every improvement. Through this and their present extensive facilities, they now offer their fabrics as unequaled. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

New Sewing Machines.
$5, $6 50, $10, $15, $20. ALL KINDS.
$25, $30, $35, $50, $65, $75, WARRANTED.
$95 and $100. AGENT WANTED.
EAGLE SEWING-MACHINE CO., No. 411 Broadway.

Barthol's
Celebrated Sewing Machines.—Family machines—Prices reduced from $80 to $50.
BARTHOLF Manufacturing Company,
No. 434 Broadway.

Hill, Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers in every imaginable style to suit the various countenances, and executed in a manner so neat as to be not only a comfort, but an ornament of man. No. 1 Barclay-st. Closed on Sundays.
HILL'S Hair Dye, black or brown, 50 cents a box, natural, glossy, soft and durable. Warranted best in use. Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st., near Broadway, and sold by all druggists in the United States.

What Exquisite Boots, Gaiters, &c.—The most elegant, fashionable, durable and neatly-fitting Ladies' and Children's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., are made by that really tasty artist, CANTRELL, and at astonishingly low prices. He uses the best material, employs the best workmen, and therefore his wares are warranted. Also, Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, &c. CANTRELL'S popular store is at No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets.—Will open on MONDAY, in the retail department from 50 to 60 pieces of Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, of N. D. Carhart & Co.'s make, in good quality and desirable patterns, for sale at low prices, for cash only.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., through to No. 31 Howard-st., Between Broadway and Elm-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence (Howe's patent), at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

The Eureka Celebrated sewing Machines.
"No family should be without them."—*Times.*
Price, $50. $50. $50.
Office No. 489 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

Wigs $8, Toupees and Hair Dye.—CAMERON, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, inventor of the new Human Hair Foundation Wigs. Our stock of Ladies' Half Wigs, Bands, Braids, Curls, &c., is unsurpassed. Our unequaled Hair Dye Wholesale and Retail.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

F. Y. S. | **Improved French Yoke Shirts,**
F. Y. S. | At BALLOU'S Shirt Emporium.
F. Y. S. | The finest Winter underwear.
F. Y. S. | At BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

English Scarfs.—Just received, per *Persia*, a splendid assortment of English Scarfs, best quality town-made goods. F. C. KEMPTEN, No. 106 William-st., corner John-st, Successor to JOHN M. DAVIES & CO.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

MARRIED.

WOODARD—ATHERTON.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 25, by the Rev. B. F. Barrett, Mr. CHARLES L. WOODARD, of Boston, to Miss HELEN A. ATHERTON, of New-York.

STEVENSON—SCOTT.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 23, by the Rev. John Thomson, D. D., PETER STEVENSON to JANET, only daughter of the late Mr. Andrew Scott, merchant, Glasgow, Scotland.

ANGUREN—EGBERT.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 21, Mr. FRANCIS ANGUREN to Miss MARY L. EGBERT, both of this City.

TAYLOR—BODGE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 15, by the Rev. D. J. Patterson, Mr. GEORGE E. TAYLOR to Miss MARY E. BODGE.

MOFFAT—PORTER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 17, by the Rev. D. J. Patterson, Mr. MATTHEW MOFFAT to Miss JENNET PORTER.

VAN SISE—RODGERS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 25, by the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, Mr. JOHN K. VAN SISE to Miss JOHANNA RODGERS, both of Brooklyn.

WETMORE—D'ARCY.—At Baltimore, on Thursday, Sept. 22, by the Rev. L. Van Bokkelen, Mr. THEODORE R. WETMORE, of New-Hamburgh, Dutchess County, N. Y., to ELLEN NETTEVILLE, daughter of the late John N. D'Arcy, of Baltimore.

DIED.

CLARKSON.—In this City, on Monday, Sep., 26, LOUISA M., widow of John C. Clarkson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at Trinity Church, to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

JOHNSON.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 25, Mrs. AMELIA I. JOHNSON, wife of Bradbury M. Johnson, the partner and brother of George Johnson, Esq.

Funeral this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 94 East 17th-st. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

PALMER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Sept. 25, ZEBA D. PALMER, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his son, Edmund L. Palmer, and of his son-in-law, Frederic D. Hawkins, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 64 Hoyt-st., South Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to Stonington, Conn., for interment.

IRVINE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 25, JEANNIE S., infant daughter of Hamilton H. and Lydia A. Irvine.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 27, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of C. P. Burdett, No. 227 Schermerhorn-st., without further invitation.

FYFE.—At West Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday morning, Sept. 25, JOHN LAWRENCE FYFE, aged 28 years, 11 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 27, from Trinity Church, corner of Washington and 7th sts., Hoboken, at 2 P. M.

CARLL.—At Flushing, L. I., on Sunday morning, Sept. 25, HANNAH ALMA, wife of John F. Carll.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, Linnaeus-st., Flushing, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, Sept. 27.

FULLER.—At Port Chester, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 25, CHARLES FULLER.

His remains will be taken to Canton, Mass., on Tuesday morning. The funeral services will take place on Wednesday, at that place, at 2 P. M.

HE THAT RUNS MAY READ, THAT HE who smokes will find best Havana Cigars for three cents; Holland Gin, 2s. per bottle; Port, 4s; Brandy, 6s. No. 37 Fulton-st., Under Fulton Bank.

ONLY PREPARATIONS
FOR THE HAIR THAT HAVE A
WORLD-WIDE
REPUTATION;
Or are
RECOMMENDED BY PERSONS OF
HIGHEST STANDING
In
THE COMMUNITY.

Warranted not to contain any deleterious substances. An unfailing restorer and preserver of the HAIR. It is not a Dye. The Hair and Whiskers, however gray, are restored to and preserved in their original life-color. By its use Wigs and Gray Hairs will now become extinct.

Rev. M. Thatcher, Pitcher, Chenango County, N. Y.
"Allow me to state, that after a thorough trial my confidence is rather increased than diminished in the value and efficacy of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer, &c. I have no hesitation in recommending it to my friends, notwithstanding the habitual disgust at the advertisements and puffs of the numerous nostrums with which the papers are filled."

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.
It is entirely different from other preparations for the hair, which are composed of deleterious articles, such as lead, lime, caustic, Spanish flies, copperas, oil of vitriol, which are said to cause hair to grow on the palms of the hand, but which in reality greatly injure the health of those who use them.

The Rev. D. MORRIS, Cross River, Westchester County, N. Y., who is known throughout this State, says:
"I know of a great many who have had their hair restored by the use of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER and ZYLOBALSAMUM."

This pleasant and valuable preparation has been used for many years by hundreds of the most distinguished and wealthy persons in the land, who had previously tried all the nostrums of the day without success; not only losing the money which they had expended therefor, but seriously injuring their hair and health.

The Rev. I. MOORE, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Cape May, N. J., late Agent American Bible Union.
"I have used Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND HAIR DRESSING, and it has also been used by my wife. We unqualifiedly pronounce them the best preparations we have ever used; in which declaration numerous friends join us."

The RESTORER is easily applied, and will not stain the finest linen. Its effect is sure in every instance, if applied according to the directions.
The RESTORER, used with the ZYLOBALSAMUM, not only cleanses the hair but inclines it to curl, giving it a soft, glossy, and natural appearance.

The Rev. GEORGE HEWLINGS, Ephrata, N. Y.
"You are at liberty to use my name, if you think proper, as a recommendation both of the Zylobalsamum and of the Restorer.
The Rev. JOSEPH MCKEE, Pastor West Dutch Reformed Church, New-York City,
"Recommends it."

Fat, oil, marrow and alcohol do serious injury to the head and hair, and should not be used.
The Restorer will strengthen and preserve the sight, and remove and prevent dizziness, headache, scruff, dandruff, scald head, or any eruption of the skin, and all unnatural perspiration of the head.

The Rev. WM. R. DOWNS, Howard, N. Y.
"Your Zylobalsamum has no superior. It certainly serves to cleanse thoroughly the hair and scalp, to remove any harshness or dryness, and always produces the softness, silkiness, and natural gloss that are requisite to render the human hair perfectly beautiful."

It prevents the falling of the hair, and cures baldness when not hereditary, and by invigorating the skin, muscles, nerves, blood-vessels, and the roots of the hair, will gradually but soon change the gray locks, and cause the young hair to grow in the original life-color.

The Rev. E. EVANS, Delhi, Delhi County, Ohio.
"I have used one bottle; it has changed my hair and stopped its falling off."

When once restored, by applying it at intervals of three months, you will not have a gray hair, if you should attain the age of 100 years.

The Rev. JAS. HOYT, Pastor First Presbyterian Church, Orange County, N. J.
"I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, with very great benefit in my family. Its cleansing and healing properties, removing dandruff, and giving to the hair a natural and healthy tone and softness, surpass those of any preparation known to me."

When used for baldness you must take off your wig, scratch, oiled silk, or anything which will cause a return of the insensible perspiration to the head.

The Rev. JAMES P. STONE, Greensboro, Vt.
"Recommends it," &c.

The Rev. B. C. SMITH, Prattsburgh, N. Y.
"I was really surprised to find my gray hair soon turned as black as when I was a young man."
The Rev. M. C. KLINK, Lewistown, Penn.
"It has stopped the falling off my hair, and caused a new growth, although I did not attend to it as your directions require."
The Rev. GEORGE M. SPRATT, Agent Penn. Baptist Publishing Society, Lewisburgh, Union County, Penn.
"Several persons have applied to me to procure for them your World's Hair Restorer, since they have seen its good effects upon the hair of one of my family. We can and do cheerfully recommend it."
The Rev. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, N. H.
"We think very highly of your preparations, and have no doubt if you had an agent in this vicinity a large quantity might be disposed of."
The Rev. WM. POPPENS, Stanwich, Conn.
"Your excellent Hair Restorer has met my most sanguine expectations, in causing my hair to grow when it had fallen. I have recommended it to my friends, and they all speak highly of it."
The Rev. B. BRUCE, Newmarket, Gallatin Co., Ill.
"I have tried your World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum; it acted like a charm! My hair is as it was thirty years ago. If you wish a reference from me I will give it willingly."
The Rev. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass.
"You would almost suppose I kept an intelligence office, could you see the repeated calls I have to know if my note to you concerning the 'Restorer,' &c., is genuine, and to see if I really have any hair. When I tell them I have not quite used one bottle of the Restorer their wonder is sometimes almost inexpressible."
The Rev. J. F. GRISWOLD, Washington, N. H.
"Please inform Mrs. ——— where your preparations can be purchased in Boston. You may say in my name that I know your Hair Restorer to be all that it purports to be."
We think that if these fail to convince, nothing less than a trial will. Some few dealers try to sell articles on which they make more profit than on these; always insist on having these.
These are the only preparations exported in any quantity to Europe.
We aspire to have the best, not the lowest-priced. One bottle of the Restorer will last a year.
Address all letters for information, &c., to "Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER DEPOT, No. 355 Broome-st., New-York." The Genuine has "Mrs. S. A. ALLEN," signed in Red Ink to outside wrapper, and in Black Ink to directions pasted on bottles—none other is genuine. Signing the name by others is forgery, and will be prosecuted by us as a criminal offence.
SOLD BY EVERY DRUG AND FANCY GOODS DEALER.

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Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.
FALL STYLES.
PARIS REFLECTED IN NEW-YORK.

The magnificent suite of show rooms comprising this popular and fashionable outfitting establishment for ladies and families will present a new and ample assortment of foreign and home manufactured fabrics in each of the
TWENTY DEPARTMENTS.
Including in its comprehensive plan, every attractive style and mode adopted in Paris for the present season, in every description of ladies' and children's attire and gentlemen's furnishing goods, will on this occasion be submitted to the fashionable world of New-York.
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Authorized by the Legislature, with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 511, Sept. 26, 1859.
46, 27, 57, 42, 19, 32, 10, 30, 41, 50, 21, 73, 43, 45, 31.
Class No. 512, Sept. 26, 1859.
71, 72, 75, 21, 47, 41, 67, 60, 29, 38, 74, 15, 27.
GEORGIA LOTTERIES.
Class No. 509, Sept. 26, 1859.
36, 29, 48, 59, 15, 22, 52, 23, 25, 66, 20, 75, 72.
Class No. 510, Extra, Sept. 26, 1859.
6, 27, 75, 40, 45, 61, 55, 28, 63, 23, 26, 34, 70.
N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
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TONIC STOMACHIC DIURETIC ANTI-DYSPEPTIC,
AND A DELICIOUS BEVERAGE FOR BOTH SEXES.
Containing not 8 per cent. of alcohol. FARQUAR'S MEDICATED CALIFORNIA WINE OR BRANDY, pure juice of the grape, tinctured with Peruvian bark, Turkey rhubarb, juniper, &c., conscientiously recommended for stomach, bowel, kidney or urinary complaints, such as
INDIGESTION, DIARRHŒA, DROPSY, CONSTIPATION,
NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY, LOSS OF SLEEP OR APPETITE,
and similar ailments. Quart bottles, $1. At No. 10 Astor House; Nos. 417 and 862 Broadway; No. 158 Bowery; HAY

LAW REPORTS.

DECISION IN ADMIRALTY ON APPEAL.

Collision—Ferry-boat—Vis Major—Ice.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SEPT. 26.

Before Judge Nelson.

Samuel Beatty et al. vs. *The Ferry-boat Brooklyn.*—NELSON, C. J. This is a libel filed by the libellants, owners of the schooner *Sarah E. Parker*, against the *Brooklyn*, to recover damages for a collision occurring between the two vessels on the evening of the 10th January, 1856, in the East River. The schooner was lying in a slip at a dock, south side of it, just above the Fulton Ferry slip or dock on the Brooklyn side of the River. The ferry-boat left her berth at Whitehall between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening, for a trip on the South Ferry to Atlantic-street, in Brooklyn. The usual trip occupied seven or eight minutes. The East River at this time was full of broken and running ice. It was flood tide, which set the ice over against the Brooklyn shore. After the ferry-boat had passed across about two-thirds of the way she found the ice so compact and solid that she was obliged to desist her efforts to enter the Atlantic dock. She then drifted on the side up the river and attempted to enter the next one, the Montague dock, but failed. She then passed farther on with the view of entering the Fulton dock, but on reaching it, and preparing, and being about to enter, she encountered a large block of ice, which checked her progress, and while thus obstructed, the tide and ice outside swung the stern of the boat up the river, and brought it against the bow of the schooner, which lay next the river, breaking her jib-boom and bowsprit, besides some other damage by forcing her against a brig that was stationed in the slip between her and the dock.

The ferry-boat had on board from five to six hundred passengers, besides as many teams as could be taken that trip. The night was excessively cold, and some two hours were consumed in the effort to cross the river and land the passengers and teams. The Court below dismissed the libel.

We have looked attentively into the proofs in the case and all the facts and circumstances attending this trip of the ferry-boat, and after the fullest consideration cannot say that any fault was committed in her navigation. Every effort seems to have been made by the hands on board which skill and attention to duty could suggest—first, to gain the dock at Atlantic-street; second, after failing in this, to enter the nearest dock practicable on the Brooklyn side. The Fulton dock, in the attempt to enter which the accident occurred, belonged to the proprietors of the boat. Besides, therefore, the force of the tide and ice which carried her there, it was a place where she had a right to enter and land her passengers; and it seems to me that having reached this point the accident was the result of circumstances entirely beyond the control of the hands of the boat. It has been argued that the boat should not have left her berth at Whitehall, taking into consideration the night and the condition of the river. But she had been running her trips regularly through the day, and the last trip was made just before 5 o'clock. The ice had been running in the river some weeks and great difficulties encountered in crossing, yet no one thought of closing the ferries between the two great Cities on account of the obstructions.

It has also been argued that the ferry-boat, after having failed to enter her dock at Atlantic-street, should have returned to her berth at Whitehall. But the master and hands owed a duty to the passengers on board which they would have greatly failed to fulfil, if further efforts had not been made to enable them to reach their homes. These efforts, in my judgment, are entitled to commendation rather than censure, and manifest a spirit and energy corresponding to the dangers and difficulties of the occasion, and to the responsibilities resting upon them arising out of it.

The location of the schooner as unskilful and improper has been relied on on the part of the respondents, and the circumstance that it was the purpose of the pilot of the ferry-boat to enter the slip where the schooner lay, by the libelants; but these points are in controversy upon the evidence. We have preferred to place the opinion upon the undisputed facts in the case.

The decree of the Court below is affirmed.

For libelants and appellants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue; for respondents, Mr. Silliman.

The West Washington Market Case.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE TRIAL—IMPANNELING OF THE JURY.

The People, ex rel Taylor and Brennan, vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York, and 184 *others.*—This already famous suit came on for trial in the Circuit, before Mr. Justice POTTER and a Jury. Ex-Judge Edmonds, Wm. M. Evarts, E. W. Stoughton and W. Hutchins appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Busteed, Corporation Counsel, Daniel Lord, Ex-Judge Dean, Moses Ely and R. T. Andrews appeared for the numerous defendants. When the cause was called, the plaintiffs were ready, and Mr. Busteed, on the part of the defendants, was ready. Mr. Lord stated that he appeared as attorney for some of the defendants, and as counsel for those and for some others for whom Mr. Busteed was attorney of record. He objected to going to trial, as he had received no notice of trial. Hereupon a stipulation of the parties was handed to Mr. Lord, which provided that the verdict, if any should be rendered in favor of the plaintiffs, should be against the City alone, not against the tenants, who were individual defendants. Mr. Lord then stated that as soon as this stipulation was filed he should withdraw from the case.

The Clerk then proceeded to the impanneling of a Jury. The Jurors called were challenged and examined by Mr. Busteed. The first was

William H. Bogart—He had not heard or read anything about the matter of West Washington Market. The challenge was then withdrawn on the part of the defendants, but renewed as to whether the juror was a tax-payer, but as he testified that he was, withdrawn again, and sworn. John Wadsworth, called—Was a commission merchant, and a tax-payer; challenge withdrawn and juror sworn. Jacob Bitterhoff, called—Was a storekeeper and a tax-payer; had not formed any opinion. The Court found the challenge not proven, and the juror was sworn. Jonas H. Day, called—but being of opinion that the State ought not to interfere with the market, and going for the City in everything, "right or wrong," the Court found him not competent. James Morrison called, and found competent. Joseph B. Silvey called, and sworn as a juror. Albert A. Henriques called and sworn. Fred. W. Boardman, a retired citizen, called and sworn. Hezekiah Buell sworn. Here the panel was exhausted, and the Court directed an extra one of thirty to be drawn by the Sheriff Tuesday morning, to which time the Court adjourned, after charging the Jury not to be approached by any outside influence.

Contest for Trusteeship of Public Schools.

THE CASE OF THE DISPUTED ELECTION IN THE TWENTIETH WARD.

The People ex rel Stone vs. *William Menck.*—This cause, which involves the title to the office of Trustee of the Public Schools in the Twentieth Ward of this City, came on to-day for argument in the general term of the Supreme Court, before Justices ROOSEVELT, CLERKE and SUTHERLAND, on appeal from a judgment entered on a verdict after a trial before Mr. Justice DAVIES. The pleadings disclosed the following facts: At the election held in this City on the 1st of December, 1857, the relator and the defendant were rival candidates for the office in question. The officers conducting the election declared the defendant Menck to be elected, and gave him the certificate. He accordingly entered on the office, having been duly qualified. The plaintiff claiming that he instead of Menck was the trustee elect, took also the oath of office, and brought the present action in the nature of a *quo warranto* to establish his title to the office and oust the defendant. The answer or return of the defendant admitted that the number of votes received by him was only 2,961; but he denied that Stone received 2,965, the number which the latter claimed.

The cause was tried before Mr. Justice Davies and a jury, when a verdict was found for the plaintiff, and the defendant's appeal, from that judgment was now argued. Counsel for the appellant raised and discussed the following points, that the Court erred in the admission of evidence: 1. They had admitted a leaf (No. 119,) from the canvassers' book labeled official canvass; this leaf contained a positive statement that the plaintiff received 2,965 votes and the defendant 2,961. 2. They had also admitted the election returns to be read in evidence as proof of the number of votes given for the candidates respectively; whereas, as counsel contended, the only legitimate evidence of the result of the election is the certificate of the result as determined and certified by the canvassing Board, and that this certificate being in its nature the best and highest evidence of the result, other evidence ought not to be received. Even if the returns made by the Inspectors of the election were independent evidence, they could be deemed evidence of primary facts only, and not of the truth of canvassers' judgment as to the effect of those facts, and hence the Court erred in rejecting the certificate of the canvassers, and instructing the jury that that certificate did not determine the question of the title to the office, but that the plaintiff was to be allowed to dispute the truth of the certificate, and show that, on the contrary, he himself had the highest number of votes. The way in which the certificate came to be given to one who did not have the highest number of votes, was explained thus: The deputy of the Clerk of the Common Council testified on the trial that in the canvassing, there was a mistake of four votes made, which made the apparent result to be in favor of the defendant Menck; that, after the Board of Canvassers had adjourned, he made the correction. This correction the counsel contended could not be allowed to affect the ascertained and declared result. Menck had been authoritatively announced and certified as elected, and had duly entered upon office, and it was not competent to resort to an alleged mistake in the canvassing to displace him.

Counsel for the respondent presented and relied on the points embraced in the view of the Court below on deciding the cause there.

Decision reserved.

Interesting to Bondholders of the Erie Railroad Company.

James Brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis, Trustees, and Daniel Drew vs. *The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, J. Walker, U. J. Smith and Wm. G. Hooker.*—This was a motion made before Mr. Justice INGRAHAM, at Supreme Court Chambers, founded upon the affidavit of Davis, one of the Trustees, under the third, fourth and fifth mortgage bonds of the Erie Railroad Company for an order authorizing the Receiver to pay to the holders of the fourth mortgage bonds of the Company the interest now in arrear upon their bonds, in order to prevent the principal from maturing. The affidavit upon which the motion was based showed that by the terms of the fourth mortgage that the principal, amounting to between and over four millions of dollars, will mature on the first of October of the present year, unless the interest now in arrear is paid before that day; and that the difficulties in the way of an amicable settlement will be greatly increased thereby, and that the deponent had been requested by holders of fifth mortgage bonds to make this motion.

Mr. Crosby appeared for the trustees, and Mr. Roelken for the Company, in support of the motion, who relied solely upon the above affidavit. Mr. William O. Butler, for the second mortgage trustees, opposed the motion on the ground that the Court had no power to direct the payment of interest due on the fourth mortgage, in priority to the amounts due for interest on the first mortgage bonds, and for principal and interest on the second mortgage, and for interest on the third mortgage bonds. These amounts were as follows: On the first mortgage bonds, due May 1, 1859, $101,990. Second mortgage bonds, principal due March 1, 1859, $4,000,000; interest due Sept. 1, $140,000. Interest on third mortgage bonds, due Sept. 1, $210,000.

Mr. Eaton, for the Receiver of the Company, with the consent of all parties, stated for the information of the Court, that the Receiver had at the present time only about $25,000 in hand, to meet payments largely in excess of that already due. After argument the Court took the papers and reserved decision.

Decisions.

ONLY ONE ACTION ALLOWED TO SETTLE ONE CONTROVERSY.

Charles McCarthy vs. *John L. Peake.*—The parties to this action were partners in the iron founding business. On the 12th inst., Peake (the defendant here) dissolved the partnership, and claimed the right to wind up its affairs himself, alleging that he had a right to do so under the articles of agreement, in consequence of a violation of the agreement by McCarthy. On the 14th inst. he (Peake) commenced a suit in the Superior Court against McCarthy, and obtained an order of injunction restraining him from interfering with the business, &c.

On the 15th McCarthy applied to Justice Davies, in the Supreme Court, and obtained on *ex parte* application an order appointing a Receiver to take charge of the assets and wind up the business.

The defendant in this second suit, (Peake,) on the 16th, applied in this Court to vacate the last-mentioned order, on the ground that the Superior Court had obtained exclusive jurisdiction of the whole subject-matter in litigation. The motion was argued on the 22d inst., before his Honor Justice Ingraham, at Supreme Court Chambers, who now rendered his decision granting the motion to vacate the order appointing Receiver, &c., on payment of the Receiver's costs and expenses—it being conceded that the Receiver, N. Comstock, Esq., acted in entire good faith.

Samuel J. Glassey, counsel for defendant, for the motion; J. D. Cozzens, Esq., for plaintiff, opposed.

Elder vs. *Elder.*—This is an action for divorce. The issues in it were referred to H. Burlock, Esq., upon plaintiff's motion, the defendant consenting.

E. Blankman, for plaintiff; W. H. Bull, for defendant.

ORDER OF ARREST SET ASIDE.

George Baines et al. vs. *Charles Kopperl.*—ROOSEVELT, J.—There is no dispute about the debt claimed; its existence and amount are admitted, and also that it has been for a long time overdue. The only question is whether the judgment taken to secure it was wrongfully entered up. As affidavits presented to me are strongly contradictory of each other, it is not easy on them alone to determine the length of the case. I think, however, that it may safely be said that there was a mistake or misunderstanding, and that in setting aside the order of arrest, therefore, provision should be made against any suit for false arrest or imprisonment. (Order accordingly.)

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—BEFORE JUDGE DALY.

Honesbyger vs. *The Second-avenue Railroad Company; Chesebrough* vs. *Freeman, Solius Lias.* Cases settled.

BEFORE JUDGE BRADY.

Lewis vs. *Bookman.*—Order settled. *Campoduice* vs. *Ferrari.*—Bill reduced to $150. Sureties to justify in that amount; $10 costs to plaintiff to abide event. *Higgins* vs. *McCracken.*—Case opened on terms.

BEFORE JUDGE HILTON.

Fash vs. *Third-avenue Railroad Company.*—Case settled.

CALENDAR—TUESDAY, SEPT. 29.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—West Washington Market case,

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Enumerated—Nos. 54, 55, 57, 56 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 10. 31, 37, 49, 81, 85, 86, 89, 90, 91.

Political.

The contest concerning DOUGLAS is waxing somewhat warm in the Southern States. In Georgia, especially, where Senator TOOMBS has taken ground substantially in his favor, a feeling of intense bitterness has been aroused. The Macon *Citizen* denounces Mr. TOOMBS as "an unprincipled traitor to the rights and interests of the South in the Territories of the United States;" and the Augusta *Chronicle* declares that "upon the decision of the conflict now going on for DOUGLAS' nomination, hangs the destiny of the Republic." It says: "Establish, as the permanent, settled policy of this Government, that the *Constitution of the United States does not recognize or establish African Slavery in the Territories, in such manner as to be beyond the control of Territorial legislation*, and our rights are at the mercy of our enemies—the Union is a failure, obedience is no longer a duty, and the Government is at an end."

This is a little alarming; but some consolation may be found in the reflection that the *Chronicle* does not represent the entire country, nor even the whole Democracy of the South. Indeed, its affection for the Democracy does not seem to be very strong, judging from the following paragraph:

"But it is said that Squatter Sovereignty is a *constitutional impossibility*, under the decision of the Supreme Court. *So also is the Wilmot Proviso a constitutional impossibility* under the same decision. Do not Democratic brawlers *know it?* Yet the Wilmot Proviso has been enacted by Congress, *but never*, in the history of this Government, *except by a Democratic Senate, a Democratic House, and a Democratic President!* Never has Congressional restriction *been applied to one foot of the public domain, except by that Southsaving concern—the Democratic Party.*"

C. A. KOHLER, who has been announced as one of Mr. WOOD'S State Committee, declines to serve. He disapproves of the attempt to send two sets of delegates from this State to Charleston.

The Builder of the Great Eastern.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see it stated in recent advices from England to the NEW-YORK TIMES that Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL, the eminent builder of the *Great Eastern* steamship, is to accompany her on her first voyage to this country. As an admirer of men of genius and distinguished talent, I would bespeak for that gentleman the extension of genial courtesies on the part of the literary and scientific of this country, and particularly of the Empire City. Mr. RUSSELL, who is a Scotchman by birth, and the son of a dissenting clergyman, made himself well known when quite a young man, by the results of his experiments on "Waves," and on "the medium of least resistance," in other words, by his discovery of *the best model for fleet ships, which theory as well as practice, or rather actual observation established*, and which he gave to the world at one of the meetings of the British Association. When these experiments were being made, and others which ended in mechanical inventions, to which I need not now refer, I may mention that Mr. RUSSELL was a private lecturer on Natural Philosophy in connection with the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and more definitely at the time when he also acted as Interim Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of the same city, during the vacancy occasioned by the death of the former incumbent, Sir JOHN LESLIE, of world-renowned celebrity. As regards domestic relations, Mr. RUSSELL has been twice married, his present lady being the daughter of a deceased Irish baronet of the name of OSBORNE.

A FORMER PUPIL OF MR. R.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 23, 1859.

A MANLY ACT.—Just as the Boston express train of Saturday was leaving the Bridgeport dépôt, a girl, 8 years of age, and daughter of Mrs. MAITINEE, fell between two cars upon one of the rails, while attempting to pass from one car to another. Mr. WM. H. CLAPP, of Hiram, Ohio, saw her fall, and at the imminent peril of his life jumped down between the cars, caught the child with one hand, and with the other clung to the car until the train was stopped. The child was uninjured, except some slight bruises received in falling. Mr. CLAPP was severely, though, it is believed, not dangerously, bruised.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Boston hay-dealer has been detected in a curious fraud. The hay was so loaded that a person could crawl into a hole left near the bottom of the cart, and in this place a colored man, in the employ of the hay speculator, was in the habit of concealing himself while the hay was being weighed. Of course the live freight was upon the top of the load when it was delivered, and the purchasers little suspected that either themselves or the animated one hundred and fifty pound lump before them had been sold. Some of the purchasers have paid for him a dozen times over, and begin to think it is about time to take possession.

The *Daily News'* Paris correspondent writes: "Among other motives attributed to the head of the State, there is his strong desire to draw more firmly the bonds of the English alliance. I am assured, with I know not how much truth, that a more than ordinary cordiality exists just now between the two courts. Something is said, by-the-bye, of a visit of Prince NAPOLEON and his young wife to England in the course of the Autumn."

During a severe storm, September 15, in Louisiana, the Water in Lake Borgne rose so rapidly as to completely inundate the settlement of Proctorville, at the terminus of the Mexican Gulf Railway. The people all took to boats, fearful that their buildings would be undermined or swept away. There was a rumor that a family of Dagoes, as they are called, living on a small bayou just below Proctorville, were drowned. Many of the neighboring plantations were injured.

On Friday a man named Jedediah N. Biggs was arrested in Boston by two New-York detectives, on a charge of having, in January last, made an assault with a pistol upon E. M. Parrish, at Richmond, Ga. He was admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000, but left his surety in the lurch. It was supposed that he had come North, and authority was forwarded from Georgia to arrest him. Biggs was found at work in a harness maker's shop in Union-street.

The revival of another great exhibition is seriously contemplated in London. The Society of Arts have hitherto hesitated as to its expediency, so soon after that of 1851; but it is now said that so large a body of the principal manufacturers and producers of the country have promised to give it all the aid in their power, that they are satisfied there is no longer any reasonable doubt of its complete success.

The annual examination of the State Normal School of Connecticut will take place at New-Haven on the 3d and 4th of October. The Orations and Essays of the Graduating Class, and the presentation of diplomas will occupy the afternoon of Wednesday, Oct. 5.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 26, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been 19 bbls. Ashes, 24,881 bbls. Flour, 33,703 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Corn, 1,680 bushels Rye, 8,500 bushels Barley, 23,265 bushels Oats, 339 pkgs. Provisions, and 395 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made to-day, of 100 bbls. Pots at $5 50, and 25 bbls. Pearls at $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been made, to-day, of 200 mats Java, at 15¼c.; 1,300 bags Laguyra, on private terms; 600 bags Rio, at 11¼c.@11¾c., and 1,700 bags St. Domingo, at 11 1-16c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in very moderate demand at previous quotations. Sales have been reported of 600 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary	9	9	9⅛	9¼
Middling	11⅜	11⅜	11⅞	12
Middling Fair	12⅛	12⅞	13¼	13⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been unusually active, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The demand has been quite brisk, chiefly for lots required by the local and eastern trade, as well as for shipment to the British Provinces. Though the receipts have been heavy, they have fallen short of this day's sales. Prices of most kinds have favored sellers strongly, and for superfine and extra State, as well as for good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio, decidedly higher rates have been obtained. The reported transactions comprise 26,500 bbls., in lots, including inferior to choice superfine State, at $4 40@$4 55 chiefly at $4 50; extra ditto, $4 60@$4 80; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 40@$4 60; extra Wisconsin, old and new, at $4 60@$5 90; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, poor old to choice new, $4 65@$6; very inferior extra Ohio at $4 75@$4 90; round hoop extra Ohio shipping brands, at $5 00@$5 20 for old, and $5 20@$5 40 for ordinary to choice new, ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 00@$4 25
Superfine State	4 40@ 4 55
Extra State	4 60@ 4 80
Superfine Western	4 40@ 4 60
Extra Wisconsin	4 60@ 5 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	4 65@ 6 00
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 75@ 4 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 00@5 40
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 45@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	4 90@ 5 10
Extra Genesee	5 35@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	4 90@ 8 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 00@ 8 50

Southern Flour is in good demand, at rising prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,300 bbls., in lots, at $5@$5 40 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $5 45@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian has been purchased to the extent of 500 bbls. extra, in lots, chiefly at $5@$6 15 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3 75@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately inquired for at $3 85@$3 90 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Puncheons of Brandywine are now quoted at $19 50@$20 each.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely dealt in today, at essentially unchanged prices. Sales have been reported of 33,000 bushels, including fair White Canada at $1 22; fair to very choice White Michigan at $1 25@$1 38; good mixed Western at $1 25; amber Michigan at $1 15; good Iowa Spring at $1 05; Milwaukee Club on terms not ascertained; Chicago Spring at 95c.; prime to choice White Kentucky at $1 38@$1 40; choice Red do. at $1 20, and good to very choice red Southern at $1 18@$1 25 ₱ bush. Corn is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices. Mixed Western is generally held at 94c. Small sales of round Yellow have been made at 93c.@95c. ₱ bushel. Other kinds have not varied. Rye is in fair request, chiefly at 81c.@83c. ₱ bushel. Sales 5,800 bushels. Oats continue in fair demand, including Canada, at 42c.@44½c.; Western, 40c.@43c.; State, 40c.@44c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 36c.@40c.; Southern, 34c.@38c. ₱ bushel. New Barley is scarce and wanted; 2,000 bushels old State were reported sold at 60c. ₱ bushel.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales in Boston, 200 bales at 11⅜c. ₱ yard, 6 months' credit.

HAY—Sales have been made, since our last, of 800 bales North River, at 65c.@70c. for shipment, and 75c.@85c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—The inquiry has been good to-day; prices have been well sustained.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The fine weather of the past week has materially assisted the picking of the new growth, and as far as an opinion can be formed by the pockets which have arrived in the Borough, the growth promises to be unusually excellent. The market at present from the early supply is heavy, and the currency cannot be considered as established. The Weald of Kents sold have realized from 63s. to 70s., and the Sussex from 60s. to 65c. Scarcely any Mid or East Kents or Farnhams have as yet come up. Duty £280,000.

IRON—Sales have been reported of 120 tons Scotch Pig, in lots, chiefly at $22 50 ₱ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Has been quiet to-day, at former rates.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported of 200 bbls. New-Orleans, at 40c.@42c.; 65 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 23c.@28c., and 20 hhds., part Cuba, at 21c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has attracted more attention, and sales have been reported on Saturday and to-day of 2,500 bbls., at $3 62½ ₱ 280 lbs. The transactions in Spirits Turpentine to-day reach 800 bbls., in lots, at 47c.@47½c., in merchantable shipping order, chiefly the former, ₱ gallon. Tar has not varied materially. Resin has been in fair request, at strengthening prices, especially the finer qualities, which are scarce, and meeting with increased favor. We quote common, at $1 55 ₱ 310 lbs., to arrive, and delivered by lighter alongside the vessel, and $1 57½@$1 60 ₱ 310 lbs., delivered from yard; No. 2, $1 70@$2 12½ ₱ 310 lbs.; No. 1, $2 25@$3 75, and White and Pale at $4@$5 50 ₱ 280 lbs. Included in the sales have been 200 bbls. Common, at $1 55; 500 do. do., in lots, at $1 60; and about 900 bbls. No. 1 White and Pale within our range.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are in request, and are quite stiffly held. A moderate inquiry prevails for Linseed, chiefly at 58c. ₱ gallon. Other descriptions are inactive.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened buoyantly, but closed heavily. Sales were reported of 1,200 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $15 90@$16 for Mess; and $10 75@$10 80 for prime, ₱ bbl., closing at $15 90 for Mess, and $10 75 for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are scarce and quiet, including Hams at 8¾c.@9c., and Shoulders at 7¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.; sales 40 pkgs. Bacon continues inactive, chiefly at 10c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is inquired for; sales, to-day, 300 tcs. and bbls. common to choice at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is dull and heavy; sales 200 bbls., in lots, at $6 50@$8 75 for repacked Western Mess; $9 75@$11 for fair to choice extra do.; $5 25@$6 for Country Mess, and $4 50@$4 75 for do. Prime ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $12@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 15c.@21c. for State; 12c.@17c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling, in lots, at from 6c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made to-day, of 500 tcs., in lots, at $3 12½@$4, including 350 tierces for export, within our range.

SALTPETRE—Sales in Boston, 1,750 bags at 7½c. @8c., ₱ lb.

SEEDS—The Boston *Shipping List* reports sales of 10,300 bags Calcutta Linseed at $1 55 ₱ bushel, time and interest. In addition to which transactions we have heard of sales of 3,000 bags and 2,000 pockets, represented as having been effected at about $1 60 ₱ bushel.

SPICES—Sales to-day 18 casks and 50 cases No. 1 Nutmegs, on private terms; 1,000 mats Cassia, at 19c ₱ lb.; with 300 bags Pimento, on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been moderately dealt in to-day, sales having been made of 331 hhds. Cuba, at 5¾c.@6¾c.; 24 hhds. Porto Rico, at 6¾c.; and 600 boxes Havana; at 6½c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 12,000 lbs. prime, at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are held with increased firmness in view of the late warlike news from China, threatening an interruption of the trade. These accounts are also likely to stimulate the demand.

WHISKY—Sales 200 bbls. at 26½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged 300 bales Cotton at 7-32d. ₱ lb; 50 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 4s., and 250 boxes Cheese at 25s. For London, 1,000 bbls Flour at 2s. 3d.; 6,000 bushels Wheat, on private terms; 80 tons Oilcake, at 25s.; and by the Bremen steamer, 500 boxes Cheese, at 40s. For Bremen, 500 bales Tobacco, at $1; 170 cases do. at 35s.; 10,000 lbs. Whalebone, at ¾c. ₱ lb.; and 50 tons measurement goods, at 40s. For Hamburg, 100 bales Cotton, at ¾c. ₱ lb.

Albany Live-Stock Market.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 26, 1859.

CATTLE—There is a falling off in the receipts, as compared with last week, of 353 head, but still the supply is fully adequate to the demand, or, rather, in excess. The market opens dull, and everything indicates that it will be some time before it completely recovers from the flatness that has marked the trade, more or less, during the last eight or ten weeks. Operations are somewhat retarded, to-day, by the fear entertained by New-York buyers that an unusually large supply had gone over the Erie Road. One rumor is that from 140 to 150 car-loads have gone that way from Dunkirk and Buffalo. Another has it that 900 head were at Bergen Hill, Saturday evening. This comes from a pretty reliable source, and if it proves correct, there can be little doubt but that the New-York market will open this week with a supply larger than is warranted by the demand.

There is no improvement on quality as compared with the Beeves here last week. There are two or three droves of extra on sale from Kentucky, one fine drove from Indiana, and a few good lots from this State; but Western New-York continues to send forward unprecedented numbers, and in too many instances stock wholly unfit for market. The principal excuse is the high price of fodder, and we suppose that so long as corn commands 80c.@90c. ₱ bushel. it is folly to expect much change for the better in this respect. The farmers will sell their stock too young, rather than hold them over another Winter, so long as they can sell their corn at these figures. A falling off in the average quality of the stock coming from Kentucky is also noticeable, and this is attributable to the same fact. Corn is now selling there at 60c. ₱ bushel, which, it is claimed, is altogether too high, when the best quality of beef will not bring, here, more than 4¾c.@5¼c. ₱ lb., live weight.

PRICES—Are no better than last week. The best—and there are some very good—can be bought for about 5c. ₱ lb. One lot—perhaps as good as any on the market—sold at a little above this figure, but the bulk of the offerings will not bring 4c.

FREIGHTS—No change. The strife for the carrying trade between the Central and Erie roads is being conducted with considerable spirit. The Central has a great advantage over its rival in the fact that the drover who comes to Albany has a choice of markets. He may sell here, go to New-York, or go to Brighton, If he takes the Erie road he must sell in New-York. There is no choice left him. To counteract this advantage the Erie folks (there is a good reason to believe) hold out to the drovers certain inducements not recognized by the freight-carrying compact recently entered into by the four great roads leading from the West to the seaboard.

Nearly all the stock for Brighton now goes over the Boston instead of the Northern Road. This change has been effected within the last few weeks.

The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad—estimating 17 to the car:

	This week.	Last week.	Corresponding week last year.
Cattle	2,686	2,784	2,372
Sheep and Lambs	4,542	4,494	4,872
Hogs	1,562	1,338	2,650

	Av. w'kly rep't last year.	Total since Jan. 1.	Total to same date last year.
Cattle	2,536	96,544	99,355
Sheep	3,127	133,918	109,469
Hogs	3,747	21,845	145,648

In getting at the above total of cattle we have estimated 17 to the car, instead of 16, as is usual. This is fully justified by the apparent comparative light weight of the beeves, and also by the totals furnished at the different yards. Besides the above, 326 head were driven in on the Cherry Valley Turnpike, and 92 head were held over—giving us a total of 3,103, against 3,457 last week.

The market is dull at the following quotations, and we only alter our figures on Extra, there having been one sale at the outside price:

	This week.	Last week
Extra	4½@5¾	4½@5
First quality	4 @4¼	4 @4¼
Second quality	3 @3½	3 @3½
Third quality	2¼@2¾	2¼@2¾
Inferior quality	2 @2¼	2 @2¼

Referring back to our files of last year, we find that the present prices, although considered extremely low compare favorably with those that prevailed a twelvemonth ago. On the 14th of Sept., 1858, we reported a sale of "64 extra Kentucky steers, averaging 1,543 lbs., at $4 65 ₱ 100 lbs., live weight;" and on the 21st of Sept., 1858, we quoted the range of live weight prices at from $3@$4 60. This is hardly as good as the ruling rates. Quite a number were shipped for New-York last evening in one of the propellers.

SHEEP—Prices are about the same as last week. The trade is pretty brisk, notwithstanding the weather is yet rather too warm to justify very extensive operations in the "dressing" line.

HOGS—There is an improvement in the demand, and prices are a little better. We have the following sales to report: 469 head at $5 50, average 196 lbs.; 125 head at $5 75, average 250 lbs.; 28 head at $5 80, average 259 lbs.; 90 head at $5 75, average 212 lbs.; 42 head at $5 63, average 289 lbs. The last lot was resold at $6 ₱ 100 lbs.

MILCH COWS—A few are selling at prices ranging from $27@$43.

Real Estate.—RECENT SALES.

By order of the North American Trust Company CYRUS CURTISS, Receiver, A. DE WITT BALDWIN, Referee, SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, the following property was sold, and all bought by Mr. WRIGHT:

One lot on the northwest corner of Avenue A and Tenth-street, fronting on Tenth-street, and opposite Tompkins-square, $3,000; one lot, adjoining, 23 feet 6 inches by 90 feet 9 inches $3,500; the next two, each same size, $2,450 and $2,200; the next four, each full size, $4,000 each

On the south side of Eleventh-street, each directly in rear of above, as follows: the corner, $5,900; the next in order, $3,250, $2,950, $2,700, and four more each $2,500.

Also, four lots north side Twenty-seventh-street, 123 feet 4 inches east of Third-avenue, each 23 feet 4 inches by 98 feet 8½ inches—$2,600 each. Same buyer.

WM. H. FRANKLIN sold on Thursday, Sept. 15, the following real estate: The three-story brick house and lot, in fee, No. 255 East Broadway—lot 23x95 feet—to WM. KINCH, for $8,000. Also, the frame house and lot No. 367 Cherry-street—lot 34½ feet 8 inches front, 28 feet rear, and 65 feet 6 inches deep—together with the two six-story houses and lots on Water-street, Nos. 614 and 616, immediately in the rear, having a front of 46 feet 8 inches, GEO. S. WRIGHT, auctioneer, for $20,500. Also, the two-story brick house No. 698 Water-street, lot 25x100 feet, for $3,100, to JOHN T. WRIGHT. Also, two lots on Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets, between Third and Fourth avenues, running through and midway in the block, for $2,785. Purchaser, CHARLES G. HAVENS.

Sept. 14, 1859, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, by order of C. H. LILIENTHAL, Executor, two lots west side of Eleventh-avenue, 53 feet 11 inches north of Thirtieth-street, each 22 feet 5 inches by 100 feet. Each $2,500.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold three lots north side of Fifty-third-street, 325 feet east of Fifth-avenue; $3,000 each.

Mr. P. A. LEHMAN has sold four lots north side of Ninetieth-street, 460 feet east of Fifth-avenue, at $1,565 per lot.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ALMOST A HEROINE!

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28,
TICKNOR & FIELDS
WILL PUBLISH, FROM EARLY PROOF SHEETS,
ALMOST A HEROINE.
A NOVEL,
By the Author of "Charles Auchester," "Counterparts," &c., &c.
One handsome 16mo. volume, cloth. Price $1.

ALSO,
On SATURDAY, Oct. 1st,
THE
LOGIC OF POLITICAL ECONOMY,
AND OTHER PAPERS.
A NEW VOLUME BY
THOMAS DE QUINCEY.
CONTENTS:
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CHARLES MEGAREY, Publisher,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A PORTER'S SITUATION, BY A strong, healthy young man, 22 years of age; of industrious habits; can read and write; understands the care of a horse and driving; would devote his whole time to his employer; wages not such an object as to have steady employment. Call at No. 135 1st-av., corner of 8th-st.; or if more convenient, address J. M., Box No. 192 *Times* Office. Can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED ENGLISHMAN without family, a situation as groom and coachman in a private family; understands the care and treatment of horses in all their different branches, and is a careful driver. Also, by the woman, as cook, washer and ironer in the same family. Have got good reference from their late employer. A letter addressed E. P., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for two days, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY ACTIVE young man as carpenter on a farm; has a practical knowledge of building, fencing, painting, repairing farming implements; would make himself generally useful. The best of reference given by calling at Mr. Campbell's dry goods store, No. 178 3d-av., near 17th-st., for two days. Here is a chance for farmers seldom met with.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, 21 years of age, as groom, or can drive, and understands the care of horses; would make himself generally useful around a gentleman's establishment; no objection to country or City; the former preferred; good City references. Address M. E., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; is also a good groom, and understands the care of horses in every capacity; can come well recommended from his last employers. Address J. M., No. 223 Bowery, or Box No. 166 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT young man, a situation; he is a good coachman; understands the care and management of horses; is a steady driver; also, a good flower and vegetable gardener; is willing to work and make himself useful; has the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single young man 24 years of age, to take care of a team of horses, carriage, &c.; understands the care and management of horses; is a good City driver; has four years' recommend from his last employers. Address, for two days, T. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man, (small family;) has had long experience in this country; can give satisfactory reference to late employers. Call at Smith's seed-store, No. 64 White-st., or address GARDENER, Morrisania Post office, N. Y.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITER man, a situation in a good private family; the best of City reference given; has lived five years in his last place. Can be seen for two days. Inquire for P. M., at Mr. Henry A. Kerr's grocery, No. 746 Broadway, corner of Astor-place.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT BY A FIRST-rate bread, cake and pastry baker, in a hotel, restaurant or institution, in or out of the City; or would take charge of a respectable baking establishment, and give perfect satisfaction in every way. Address HENRY HONOLD, No. 98 Forsyth-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER MAN, A SITuation as porter; would take any place where he could make a living; a permanent situation more an object than wages. Good security given as to honesty. Address J. S. K., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—DRUGGISTS.—WANTED A SITUAtion in a retail store by an experienced and practical apothecary, with the best of City reference. Address PHARMACY, Box 192 *Times* Office, for two days.)

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a Protestant man, with six years' experience; a careful driver, sober and honest; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address J. G., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a young man who has lived with some of the best families in New-York. A note address to W. G., at Mr. John Morris' grocery store, corner of University-place and 12th-st., will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN AS coachman and groom, no objection to work in a garden if required, or make himself generally useful; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; understands his business in all its branches. Address H. W. Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, 23 years of age, as groom and coachman; understands his business perfectly; has lived 3 years and 9 months in his last place; or would take a situation as porter in a store; he has no objection to the country. Address D. S., Box No. 205, *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A steady single man, (English;) has good City references. Address WILLIAM, waiter, care of Grocery Store No. 591 Houston-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman or groom; can give the best of City reference. Apply or address COACHMAN, for two days, at No. 96 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MAN WHO has had several years' experience at the clock and watch business. Address C. G. P., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

A PROMPT AND RELIABLE YOUNG married man, who has had experience, severally as book-keeper, cashier, entry and shipping clerk, desires a position that will return him a sum sufficient for the support of himself and wife. Has a perfect knowledge of the commission business. Address PERSEVERANCE No. 8 Beekman-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron, in a small private family. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

A NUMBER OF YOUNG MEN WANTED—To peddle an article of almost universal use. An industrious man can make a good living with very little trouble.
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, NO. 229 BROADWAY.

A GOOD COOK MAY FIND A PERmanent situation, by applying on Monday or Tuesday morning, at No. 35 University-place; none need apply who cannot give satisfactory testimonials as to character and capacity.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING eight miles from 26th-st., an intelligent, competent Protestant nurse, accustomed to the training and government of children. Apply at No. 113 West 23d-st., on Wednesday, between 9 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, LEFT WITH the care of two young children, a housekeeper. Address J. A. K., Box No. 126 Post-office. State references, wages, and where found.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family in the country. Apply at No. 16 St. Mark's-place, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUATION as Waiter in a private family; he is master of his business; can be seen at MRS. GREEN'S Intelligence Office, No. 820 Broadway, for 3 days.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR SCOTCH PROTESTant nurse, who is experienced in the care of children. Must be able to furnish good City references. Apply at No. 77 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, also, a chambermaid; one that is willing to make herself useful, to go a short distance in the country. Apply from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., at No. 67 East 28th-st.

WANTED—ON A FARM, A FEW MILES FROM the City, a boy acquainted with the work of a farm and the care of horses and carriage; must be well recommended. Address FARMER, Box No. 100, this office. A good boy can have a good place.

WANTED.—A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A FEW experienced salesmen for their upholstery and house-furnishing department.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO TAKE CARE of children and do chamberwork, in a small family; one that is fond of children, and can bring good references, may apply at No. 512 7th-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR WAITING AND TO ASsist in chamberwork. None need apply but such as are fully competent and can bring the best City references. Apply at No. 11 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG AMERICAN OR PROTestant girl, to take care of children, and do plain sewing, if required. Call at No. 20 Bethune-st., with City reference.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A JEWELRY store; one who is a first-rate salesman, and can give good reference, may address Box No. 1,210 lower Post-office.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, FROM 14 to 18 years, in a wholesale dry-goods store. Salary small. Apply at No. 342 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A PATENTED portable Copying Press and Book; sells at large profits. Apply to JNO. COOLEY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COLORED cook, with good City references. Apply at No. 132 20th-st., near Broadway, before 12 A. M., or after 6 P. M.

WANTED—A COACHMAN.—THOSE ONLY WHO can furnish the best of references need apply.
W. B. ASTOR, No. 85 Prince-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 161 Henry-st., Brooklyn, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN—two for silks, and two for shawls and mantillas Apply to BEEKMAN & CO., 473 Broadway.

WATCHMAKER WANTED—TO WHOM WILL be given a permanent situation and good salary. None but the best workmen need apply, to
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CANVASSERS WANTED FOR A NEW AND useful improvement. Liberal arrangements will be made with well qualified persons. Apply at the office of the Patent Improvement in Open Fire-places, No. 13 Park-row.

COLORED COOK, WASHER AND IRONER wanted in a small private family; one who can come well recommended and understands her work. Apply at No. 162 East 38th-st., near 2d-av., after 9 A. M.

FINE OLD PAINTINGS.—TO CONNOISSEURS AND LOVERS OF THE FINE ARTS.—A large collection of fine old paintings may be seen at No. 63 Nassau-st., factory, below Chatham-square, in which may be found many good examples of masters of the highest reputation. This is a good opportunity to select good pictures. THOMAS JOYCE, Commission Merchant, No. 63 New Bowery, near James-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 21st-st, between Madison and 4th avs.; three stories and stoop. A portion of the rent taken in board, if desired. Inquire on the premises, or of WM. C. BARRETT, No. 14 Wall-st.

NOTICE OF HOUR—FOR SAG HARBOR—Leaves at Orient and Greenport. The steamer [illegible] every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 5 o'clock, from Oliver-st. [illegible] East River. Freight taken.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL OPENING AT
BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
ON MONDAY MORNING,
OF SILKS AND ROBES,
AT THE FOLLOWING RUINOUS PRICES:
SPLENDID TWO-FLOUNCED ROBES,
at $20, worth $30.
EXTRA RICH TWO-FLOUNCED ROBES,
at $25, worth $40.
SUPER-SUPER TWO-FLOUNCED VELVET ROBES,
at $30, worth $50.
SILKS at $1, SILKS at $1 25, SILKS at $1 50.
Ladies will please call and satisfy themselves.

BEEKMAN & CO., NO. 473 BROADWAY
Fall styles in Embroideries and Laces,
French Needlework, Sets and Collars,
Lace Sets in Point d'Alençon and Point Applique, &c.
Thread and French Lace Falls, round and square.
Embroidered, plain and hemmed Handkerchiefs,
A full assortment, and very low.
Pineapple Handkerchiefs, a fresh invoice just opened.
Ladies' Traveling and Breakfast Sets.
Valenciennes, Point Applique, Point d'Alençon and Thread Lace, by the yard.
Edgings, Insertions, Bands, &c., &c., &c.
This stock will be found complete.
Ladies will do well to call before purchasing.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open on Monday morning
A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS,
In Ottoman Velours, Solferino Crossovers, Irish Poplins, English Poplins, Merinos, Muslin de Laines, Bayadere Imperials, &c., &c., at very reasonable prices.

CHEILLEY'S KID GLOVES.
LEBOUTILLIER BROTHERS have purchased
580 DOZEN OF THE ABOVE SUPERIOR MAKE
KNOWN IN PARIS AS
BOIVIN'S GLOVES.
The quality is better than any other, and yet they can be sold for $1 a pair; gentlemen's and ladies' the same price.
No. 305 Canal-st.,
near Broadway.

FALL AND WINTER ENGLISH
HOSIERY,
Full assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's
AT LOW PRICES.
Lambs' Wool and Merino Hose and Half-Hose.
Bleached and Colored Cotton Hose and Half-Hose.
Silk and Raw Silk Hose and Half-Hose.
ALSO,
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Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

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Brandreth Buildings.
NEW CLOAKS!! NEW CLOAKS!!!
GRAND OPENING DISPLAY
For three days,
Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday,
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Ladies are invited to inspect
THE LARGEST AND RICHEST STOCK IN THE CITY
OF PARIS AND NEW-YORK CLOAKS,
Expressly for first-class retail trade.
ELLIOTT, (late McKenzie,)

CUMMING,
SIMPSON &
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Offer to Close Buyers a large and well-selected stock of
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS AND
WHITE GOODS,
of their own importation and from the late auction sales.
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FASHIONABLE PARIS SHAPE
CLOAKS,
In Lyons Velvet and Fancy Cloths, manufactured in the best manner and in every variety of trimmings.
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BLACK CLOTH CLOAKS!
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LIGHT-COLORED CLOTH CLOAKS!
IN GREAT VARIETY AND STYLE,
At JAMES G. AITKEN'S,
No. 303 CANAL-ST.

TRIMMED STRAW BONNETS!
COLORED VELVET BONNETS!
ROYAL VELVET BONNETS!
MISSES' BONNETS!
TO SUIT EVERYBODY!
JAMES G. AITKEN,
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SILKS FROM AUCTION,
AT 75 CENTS PER YARD.
These goods are in new designs and 25 per cent under regular price.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

HEAD-DRESSES! HEAD-DRESSES!!
and CAPS!!
A GREAT VARIETY.
JAMES G. AITKEN,
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ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on Monday, Sept. 26:
300 Stella Shawls, at.....$5 worth $7.
400 Stella Shawls, at.....$6 worth $9.
500 Stella Shawls, at.....$7 worth $11.
300 Stella Shawls, at.....$8 worth $12.
200 Stella Shawls, at.....$9 worth $13.
200 Stella Shawls, at.....$10 worth $15.
100 Stella Shawls, at.....$14 worth $20.
These goods have been purchased at the recent auction sales, and are the greatest bargains ever offered in this City. Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

AT 361 BROADWAY,
BULPIN'S NEW CLOAKS,
both IMPORTED and his own manufacture,
ARE NOW READY,
and will be found to include
MANY PARISIAN NOVELTIES,
IN VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
OPERA CLOAKS,
SHAWLETTES, RAGLANS AND CHESTERFIELDS
Inspection respectfully invited.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
HAVE NOW OPEN,
NEW FALL GOODS,
Of their own importation, comprising a beautiful selection of
SILKS, POPLINS, VALENCIAS, VELOUR OTTOMANS AND POPLIN REPS, MERINOES,
DE LAINES, &c., &c., &c.
J. G. & CO. invite special attention to their magnificent stock of
REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
manufactured expressly for their retail trade, of the latest Paris styles. No. 729 Broadway.

BLACK SILKS. BLACK SILKS.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, is offering at retail the largest and most desirable stock of Mourning Black Silks ever submitted for inspection. Poult de soie Reps and armoires, 24, 26, 30 to 52 inches wide from $1 to $5 per yard.
Also, 100 pieces Bishoffs $1, worth $1 25.
50 pieces rich Bayadere $1, worth $1 25.
100 two-flounced Robes $25 and $30.
GREAT BARGAINS, COMPETITION CHALLENGED.
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Observe W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

LINEN SHEETING.
TABLE DAMASK,
TOWELINGS, NAPKINS,
QUILTS,
BLANKETS.
We are now opening for our retail trade,
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.
Our usual very superior assortment, at
Low prices.
PATON & CO.,
Nos. 341 Broadway, and 88½ Leonard-st.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
NEW GOODS FOR FALL SALES, at the following low prices.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY, 90c. to $1.
SUPERFINE INGRAIN, 5s. to 6s.
3 plys INGRAIN, 4s. to 8s.
GOOD INGRAIN, 2s. 6d. to 4s.
OIL-CLOTHS, 2s. 6d. to 4s.
Constantly receiving all the new patterns of Tapestries. B. BEATTYS, No. 84 th-av., near Cooper Institute.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway and No. 88½ Leonard-st.
NEW MATERIALS FOR
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY, AND CHAMBER
CURTAINS AND COVERINGS.
All the newest variety of goods required for these purposes are now being constantly received. Manufactured exclusively for our trade.
CHINTZ, REPS, &c.

SUPERIOR SHIRTING LINENS.
We are now receiving all the varieties of our superior make of PATON & CO.'S
SHIRTING LINENS,
known so long to our retail customers for their unexcelled bleach and
DURABILITY.
No. 341 Broadway and No. 88½ Leonard-st.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BOWEN, HOLMES & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Pearl street,
HAVE JUST CONTRACTED FOR AND NOW OFFER for sale, the following desirable goods, to which the special attention of the trade is invited, viz:
MERINO CLOTHS—Comprising the entire balance of the celebrated manufacture of
PATURLE, LUPIN & CO.
MERINO CLOTHS—Comprising the entire balance of the popular fabric imported by
LACHAISE FAUCHE & CO.,
MERINO CLOTHS—Comprising the entire balance of the well-known importation of
C. GIGNOUX & CO.
MERINO CLOTHS—A large invoice from the two late auction sales of the desirable manufacture of
THIRION, MAILLARD & CO.
PRINTED MERINOES—Comprising the entire balance of the rich goods imported by
BENKARD & HUTTON.
PRINTED MERINOES—Comprising the entire balance in magnificent chintz colors, of the importations of
SCHULTEN & HURD.
PRINTED MERINOS—Comprising the entire balance of the importation of
LANE, LAMSON & CO.
PRINTED MERINOES—Comprising the entire balance of the new and beautiful styles imported by
LACHAISE, FAUCHE & CO.
PRINTED MERINOES—Two invoices from the well-known Commission House in Paris of
F. VOGEL & CO.
SILK ROBES—New and rich designs, from the large importing house of
CHARLES PAYEN & CO.
SILK ROBES—At 25 per cent. below the cost of importation, just received
FROM AUCTION.
DRESS SILKS—The most magnificent stock we ever exhibited, and at low prices, just received
FROM AUCTION.
SAXONY PLAIDS, ELVIRAS, AND POIL DE CHEVRES—At lower prices than the
COST OF IMPORTATION.
SHAWLS—Several large invoices just received
FROM AUCTION.
SHAWLS—Of all the popular makes and varieties, both new and rich styles, both
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.
MUSLIN DE LAINES—In great variety, from the
PACIFIC MILLS.
MUSLIN DE LAINES—Newest and richest styles, from the
MANCHESTER MILLS.
MUSLIN DE LAINES—Large assortment, from the
HAMILTON MILLS.
MUSLIN DE LAINES—All wool, designed for the most fashionable City and interior retail trade, best
PARIS MANUFACTURE.
ALSO,
A FALL STOCK,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES—Comprising probably the most desirable stock ever exhibited in the City.
ALSO,
DOMESTIC GOODS—A complete assortment, comprising all the most popular makes of Prints, viz. Merrimac, Cocheco, Dunnells, Richmonds, Spragues, Mount Vernon, (confined exclusively to us,) and all other well-known styles. Also, Sheetings, Shirtings, Denims, Ticks, Stripes, Checks, Jeans, Diapers, Flannels, Linseys, Rolled Jaconets, &c.
ALSO,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS—In great variety, adapted to the best trade.
ALSO,
RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS—Newest and richest styles; a very extensive assortment.
ALSO,
LADIES' CLOAKS—Manufactured expressly for our own sales; great variety, cloth and silk velvet, with newest style of trimmings.
ALSO,
YANKEE NOTIONS—Comprising a very extensive assortment.
The above, together with a great variety of other goods, will be sold for
NET CASH,
OR TO
PROMPT SIX-MONTHS' BUYERS,
AT
LOW PRICES.

SILKS,
SHAWLS, MERINOES,
AND
DRESS GOODS
FROM AUCTION.
WILKES & MOYNAN,
No. 691 Broadway,
Will open THIS DAY another lot of
BAYADERE SILKS,
in all the colors, at 75 cents per yard, worth $1.
Two cases more yard-wide English PRINTS, 1s. per yard, worth 1s. 6d.
PLAIN AND PRINTED MERINOES;
AN AUCTION LOT,
at unusually low prices.
Table Damask, Napkins, Toweling, Linen Sheeting and Shirting, Blankets, Flannels, &c., &c. Also, a complete assortment of Domestic Goods for family use, selling at a very small advance on manufacturer's prices.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO
DRY GOODS DEALERS.
We have purchased the entire stock of
KNICKERBOCKER PRINTS,
which, together with the celebrated
WARRENS
AND
WAMSUTTAS,
in NEW AND EXCELLENT FALL STYLES, we are now prepared to sell by the PIECE or PACKAGE,
FOR CASH OR ON TIME,
AT EXTREMELY LOW FIGURES.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
New-York.

BLACK VELVET CLOAKS!
BLACK VELVET CLOAKS!
LARGE ASSORTMENT—LARGE ASSORTMENT!
NEWEST DESIGNS!
SPLENDID STYLES!!
NOW READY! NOW READY! NOW READY!
FOR SALE BY
JAMES G. AITKEN,
No. 303 CANAL-ST.

NEW FALL DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Also,
LINEN GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Also,
RIBBONS, BONNETS, &c., &c,
C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

RICH DRESS SILKS AND ROBES,
Latest Paris Styles, in great variety. Also,
DRESS SILKS AT $1 PER YARD!
Full assortment of RICH PLAIDS, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FALL EXPOSITION.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will exhibit Paris Cloaks and Mantillas, together with those of their own manufacture on
THURSDAY, Sept. 29.
Also,
REAL INDIAN CAMEL HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Sept. 26,
300 STELLA SHAWLS at $5; worth $7.
400 STELLA SHAWLS at 6; worth 9.
500 STELLA SHAWLS at 7; worth 11.
300 STELLA SHAWLS at 8; worth 12.
200 STELLA SHAWLS at 9; worth 13.
200 STELLA SHAWLS at 10; worth 15.
100 STELLA SHAWLS at 14; worth 20.
These goods have been purchased at the recent auction sales, and are the greatest bargains ever offered in this City. Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

MME. DEMOREST'S EXCELSIOR AND Woven Skirt Manufactory and Wholesale Depot, No. 378 Broadway. Retail stores No. 320 Canal-st. and No. 258 Bowery. Best woven skirts with 11 springs, $1; 15, 20 and 30 hoops in proportion. Children's skirts and bustles in great variety.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS,
Stair Carpetings, Velvets, Tapestries, Medallions, Ingrains, Three-Plys, and a full assortment of
LOW-PRICED CARPETINGS,
Rugs, Mats, Stair-rods, &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

MAGENTA! MAGENTA! MAGENTA!
CALL AND SEE
THE MAGENTA CLOAK!
JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS.
PRICE $250.
JAMES G. AITKEN,
No. 303 CANAL-ST.

PARIS MILLINERY!
PARIS MILLINERY!!
BEAUTIFUL BONNETS,
CHEAPER THAN EVER,
At JAMES G. AITKEN'S,
No. 303 CANAL-ST.

OTTOMAN VELOURS.
A large assortment in new designs now open at retail.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

351 LACE CURTAINS, 351
WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES, DAMASKS,
351 BUFF HOLLANDS, &c. 351
Wholesale and retail, at
FERGUSON BROTHERS,
351 BROADWAY. 351

THE FASHION OF THE DAY
AFTER ALL.
There is nothing prettier than RIBBON for Dress-Trimmings, and we do not wonder that it continues all the rage amongst the ladies in every sphere of life.
They give an air of recherche elegance and fashion to dress so much sought for and admired.
At LICHTENSTEIN'S, No. 387 Broadway, near White-st., ladies are able to match any ribbon whatever, no matter how rare, how singular or how new.
This used to be one of the great difficulties with our fair friends, but it is so no longer.
They can give their fancy a wide scope in dress-trimming with ribbons, for LICHTENSTEIN'S ENORMOUS AND FASHIONABLE STOCK is always at hand, if they run short or wish to renew the embellishment.
LICHTENSTEIN'S, No. 387 Broadway.

MEN'S AND BOYS'
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
AT WHOLESALE.
Great inducements to Cash and Short-time Buyers. I have now in store a large and well-made stock of OVERCOATS and BUSINESS SUITS. Also a great variety of other ready-made Garments, made from fine and heavy material, for Southern and Western trade. Please examine my stock before making your purchases.
N. A. KNAPP,
No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
Mme. F. PINCHON has now opened her
FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS,
in Cloth, Silk and Velvet
MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS,
All of which have been selected by herself in Paris, and are of the latest Parisian novelties.
Mme. F. PINCHON, No. 56 Bleecker-st.

CARPETS!
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
Agent for selling
Auburn Power-loom and Auburn Prison-made
THREE-PLY,
INGRAIN and
VENETIAN CARPETS,
is now enabled to exhibit a beautiful assortment of the above-named goods.
Nos. 273 Canal-st. and 31 Howard-st.,
Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

FURS! FURS! FURS! FURS!
P. H. PHILLIPS, Fur Emporium, No. 279 Grand-st., begs most respectfully to thank the public in general for the kind patronage they have bestowed on him for the last number of years, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same, as he is now fully prepared to offer his immense and well-selected stock of rich Fancy Furs at very low prices, all being manufactured expressly for retail trade. Ladies, call and judge for yourselves, at the old-established Fur Emporium, No. 279 Grand-st.
P. S.—A large assortment of Wolf and Buffalo Robes, Gents' Coliars, Gloves, &c., &c.

TO LADIES.
MISS F. A. SMITH'S Dress-making Establishment, No. 113 4th-av., two doors above 12th-st., where ladies can be served in accordance with the latest Parisian styles. A perfect fit, moderate prices, and punctuality, always guaranteed.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, has received, per late steamers, and from auction, a very large and choice stock of Mourning Goods, consisting of black silks in every variety, second mourning silks, select styles of Irish and French Poplins, Valencias, &c.; Thibets for shawls in every width; English and French Bombazines, best make; English Crapes in every width; Henrietta and Maltese Cloth, besides many novelties too numerous to mention. Also, English Crape Veils, Bonnets, Mantillas, Shawls, &c.
N. B.—Two cases more of CUBAN CLOTH, 1½ yards wide, 56 cents.
Ladies will please observe.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 BROADWAY,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

WORSTED, WORSTED, WORSTED.—BUY of the importer, at 10c. and 15c. per oz. Also, Alexandre's celebrated Gloves. An extensive assortment of Fancy Goods, Hair Nets, Thread and Needle Goods, &c., &c. The very best makes in English Hosiery and Undergarments; Corsets and Skirts; Dress Trimmings in great variety. ELGER'S Cheap Store, No. 882 Broadway, east side, between 18th and 19th sts.

SKIRTS.—WOVEN SKIRTS, 12 SPRINGS, $1 25; 14 springs, $1 50. Dealers supplied with 9 springs at $7 a dozen; 12 springs, $10; 14 springs, $12 per dozen. Old skirts made over. C. H. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

COTTON BATTS AND WADDING—ALL styles and kinds, at lowest cash prices. Twines, wicks, &c. The trade are invited to call and examine.
R. FURMAN,
No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

SEAMLESS CLOTHING MANUFACTURING COMPANY. SALES DEPOT NO. 344 BROADWAY

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a room well furnished, with modern improvements; few boarders. Terms moderate; within five minutes walk of Wall or South ferries. No. 248 Hicks-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL FAMILY, living in a delightful location, would accommodate two or three gentlemen with very pleasant rooms and partial board. Terms $3 to $4 per week. Apply at No. 217 Clinton-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMIly can very pleasantly accommodate a gentleman and wife, or one or two single gentlemen, at No. 66 State-st.; convenient to the Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CAN BE HAD IN Fulton-av., second door from Franklin, in a small family, without children; rooms on second floor. Cars pass the door.

WANTED—BOARD IN BROOKLYN IN THE VIcinity of the City Hall, by a young gentleman; would not object to a private family; terms must be moderate. Address H. H. D., Box No. 640 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH BOARD, with furnished room, in a family where there are a few other boarders. Terms moderate, including fire and gas; location below 14th-st. References exchanged. Address ARNOLD, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM ON THIRD floor, with bedroom if desired, furnished or not; also a room on second floor to let with board to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; a hall-room for single gentlemen, at No. 57 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Only a few boarders taken.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and servant; partial board only for the gentleman; two rooms will be required. Location East Broadway or Henry-st., or in that neighborhood. A note addressed to W., Branch Office of the *Courier and Enquirer*, will be immediately attended to.

WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN, TILL SPRING, A parlor, (as office,) and sleeping apartments for himself and wife and son, with board, between 4th and 5th avs. and 22d and 34th sts. The best of references given and required. Terms to be reasonable. Address, on Tuesday and Wednesday, C. D. L., Union-square Post-office, stating accommodations and terms.

NO. 61 BLEECKER-STREET—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without partial board, to single gentlemen. Three large rooms on same floor would be let together or separately. References exchanged.

NO. 143 EIGHTH-STREET—OPPOSITE THE Mercantile Library. Several pleasant and well-furnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

A FEW NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS—Pleasant, healthy, &c., for gentlemen; one front room, hot and cold water, gas, &c., for two gentlemen, $5; other rooms from $2 to $8 per week, bath, &c., without board, in small private family. No. 37 West Washington-place, five doors west of 6th-av.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD.—A private family, owning a large house, having more room than required, would let the entire second floor to a party of gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished, without board. The house is first-class, four-story brown-stone, 68 feet deep, and finished in elegant style. The floor contains five handsome rooms, besides a great quantity of closet room. Bath and closet exclusive. Inquire at No. 5 East 31st-st., first door from 5th-av.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT ROOFING,
Is the CHEAPEST and most DURABLE ROOFING in use.
Is FIRE and WATER PROOF.
Is adapted to ALL KINDS of ROOFS, whether OLD or NEW.
Sent to any part of the country, with full printed directions for application. JOHNS & CROSLEY,
No. 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel

HERRON'S SEWING MACHINES.—BY THE late decision of Judge Nelson, Herron's patent is not now at issue with the Allen B. Wilson patent. Those wishing to negotiate or correspond with the patentee, Herron, will find him at Room 10, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York.

CHURCH ORGAN BUILDER.—W. H. DAVIS, No. 40 Downing-st., offers for sale one eight-stop organ; Gothic case; oaked, with swell and pedals. One six-stop organ. They are warranted superior tone and finish.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, AT PALACE GARDEN—The Exhibition will be open to the Public on TUESDAY, the 27th of September, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Managers,
DAVID R. JAQUES, Chairman.
WM. B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Recording Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS
And sustainment by an
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
OF THE
GREAT ORIGINAL PRESTIGE
GREAT ORIGINAL PRESTIGE
GREAT ORIGINAL PRESTIGE
GREAT ORIGINAL PRESTIGE
GREAT ORIGINAL PRESTIGE
OF THE
BEAUTIFULLY EFFECTIVE DRAMA,
BEAUTIFULLY EFFECTIVE DRAMA,
BEAUTIFULLY EFFECTIVE DRAMA,
Entitled the
SEA OF ICE;
SEA OF ICE;
SEA OF ICE;
SEA OF ICE;
SEA OF ICE;
OR,
A MOTHER'S PRAYER,
A MOTHER'S PRAYER,
A MOTHER'S PRAYER,
This beautiful Romantic Drama on its previous production at this establishment, received the
UNIVERSAL ACCLAMATIONS
UNIVERSAL ACCLAMATIONS
UNIVERSAL ACCLAMATIONS
OF BOTH
PRESS AND PUBLIC.
PRESS AND PUBLIC.
PRESS AND PUBLIC.
It is now presented for the approbation of the Public, with an
AUGMENTATION
AUGMENTATION
OF
ITS ORIGINAL SCENIC BEAUTIES,
ITS ORIGINAL SCENIC BEAUTIES,
ITS ORIGINAL SCENIC BEAUTIES,
Aided by the invaluable adjunct of
BEAUTIFUL ACTING.
BEAUTIFUL ACTING.
BEAUTIFUL ACTING.
Prominent among the scenic illustrations of this beautiful drama may be designated
THE FIELD OF ICE,
THE FIELD OF ICE,
THE FIELD OF ICE,
Encompassed by mountains of snow and huge icebergs. The magnificence of this effect is rendered more striking by the brilliancy of that indefinable wonder of the Polar regions,
THE AURORA BOREALIS.
THE AURORA BOREALIS.
THE AURORA BOREALIS.
These, together with the terrific storm and the
BREAKING UP OF THE FROZEN DEEP,
BREAKING UP OF THE FROZEN DEEP,
BREAKING UP OF THE FROZEN DEEP,
may be classed among the
GEMS OF DRAMATIC ART,
GEMS OF DRAMATIC ART,
and thrill the heart of the auditor with a feeling of
INDESCRIBABLE AWE.
INDESCRIBABLE AWE.
INDESCRIBABLE AWE.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, 1859,
AND ALL THE WEEK,
With the following cast of acknowled

THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE MOSES TAYLOR.

TWO MILLIONS IN TREASURE.

Interesting from the Isthmus.

THE CHIRIQUI DELUSION EXPLODED.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

IMPORTANT FROM SAN JUAN.

The United States Mail steamer *Moses Taylor*, J. McGOWAN, Esq., Commander, from Aspinwall on the 18th, and Key West on the 22d, arrived at this port at an early hour this morning.

Her advices from the Isthmus and the North Pacific are of interest.

She brings nothing from Central or South America.

The Treasure List, which may be found under the monetary head, (page 8,) foots up $2,042,363.

Our acknowledgments are due to the Express Companies of Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co., and of Messrs. FREEMAN & Co., and also to Purser BULLAY, of the *Moses Taylor*, for valued favors.

NEW-GRANADA.

The Chiriqui Diggings Completed—Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley in Costa Rica—Personal Items—Maritime News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Saturday, Sept. 17, 1859.

The last arrival from the Chiriqui huacas confirm everything contained in the letter I forwarded you under date of Aug. 10, from David. The whole of the gold in the only huaca that has been as yet found to contain golden images, has been taken out. The estimate of the letter referred to above, that $150,000 worth had been dug up, is now considered large. Probably $100,000 would cover the whole amount. There is no digging going on now. A few of those who went down from Panama still remain there, with the intention of making further explorations when the dry season sets in.

We have nothing later from either Central or South America. I think I forgot to mention, in my account of the revolution in Costa Rica, that Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY recognized the new Government on the afternoon of the day of the conspiracy. It is said he had been a long time urging upon President MORA certain action in regard to the treaty he (Sir WILLIAM) was trying to make with Nicaragua in relation to Mosquito, which the President declined to take; and this is the secret of the British Minister's long residence in San José. It is further said that Sir WILLIAM'S prompt recognition of the administration of MONTEALEGRE, was consequent upon the promise of the Provisional President that he would favor the British view.

"JIMMY MAGUIRE," President BUCHANAN'S new and very original Envoy to Lima and Santiago, (not to California, as is stated in the New-York papers,) sailed in the British steamer on the 15th for Callao. He will be a valuable acquisition to the elegant society, diplomatic and otherwise, of those two polished capitals.

Professor DIMITRY, the new Minister Resident to Nicaragua and Costa Rica, left yesterday with his family and suite, consisting of nine persons, for Costa Rica.

The United States flag-ship *Merrimack* sailed on the 7th for Valparaiso, where Admiral MONTGOMERY will transfer the flag of the Pacific Squadron to the *Lancaster*. The *Merrimack* will then sail for home. The frigate *Saranac* is at Panama. The United States flag-ship *Roanoke* and the *Relief* are at Aspinwall. The *Sabine*, *Preble* and *Jamestown* are in the vicinity of San Juan del Norte, and the *St. Louis* has not yet returned from Carthagena. The *Cyane* is at Realejo, and the *St. Mary's* in the Gulf of California.

Our dates from Bogota are up to Aug. 28. There is no news. Gen. JONES, U. S. Minister, has not yet presented his credentials. From Carthagena, the news is to Sept. 6. The new revolutionary government was progressing successfully, and had but little fears of the Legitimists, who were endeavoring to raise men to attack Carthagena.

The *Golden Age* to-day brings down for New York $2,200,000 in gold and about $30,000 for England. Since the reduction of 1 per cent freight on the 2½ per cent formerly charged by the three companies to New-York, the gold for England direct, has fallen off from an average of half a million dollars to the foregoing small items. So of course, the half million fortnightly must be added to the legitimate shipments from New-York to England.

The barque *Palma*, which arrived here this afternoon, reports having seen the U. S. sloop-of-war *Jamestown* off this harbor this morning, bound in.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY of the *Tribune*, came passenger on the *Golden Age*.

Flag-officer MCCLUNEY has been notified by Capt. ADAMS, of the *Sabine*, that the Commander of the British frigate *Basilisk* is threatening to board and examine any American steamer that may arrive at Greytown, unless she is boarded and examined by an American man-of-war. I learn that the Flag-officer has given instructions to our fleet at Greytown not to suffer one of our ships to be boarded and examined by British officers, under any pretext whatever.

F. W. R.

CALIFORNIA.

The Approaching Elections—State of Parties—The Chances—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Sept. 5, 1859.

On Wednesday next is to be held our general State and Municipal election. Of course everybody is engrossed in politics at this time. The contest is one of the severest which any part of the Union ever saw. The Anti-Lecompton split from the regular Democratic organization; the strenuous efforts made by Senator BRODERICK and his adherents, and the vulgar personal detraction and abuse which have been permitted to grace the canvass, especially upon the part of the Senator named, have also tended to excite the people to the last degree. Within a few days past each of the political parties have held great mass meetings in this City. Col. BAKER, the eloquent and able candidate of the Republicans for Congress, last night addressed several thousand of our citizens upon the pending issues. But the monster gathering of the campaign was the Administration meeting held in this city last night, and addressed by MILTON S. LATHAM, the Lecompton candidate for Governor. I should judge that some eight or ten thousand persons were in attendance. We have generally supposed that the Lecomptonites were decidedly in the minority in this city; if so, last night's demonstration would seem to show them much more active than their opponents.

No terms of fusion between the Anti-Lecompton men and the Republicans have been arranged. All efforts to that end have proved utterly futile. The Republicans made liberal overtures to that end; but Mr. BRODERICK and his friends refused to listen to them, insisting foolishly that the Republicans should yield up everything to them, or that the Administration should triumph. This suicidal course on their part is the best evidence we need of the fact that their aims are purely selfish,—and that it is personal triumph and not the success of principle, for which they struggle. The Republicans were especially desirous that there should be a fusion in favor of BAKER, (Republican,) and MCKIBBEN, (Anti-Lecompton Democrat,) for Congress,—but even that was declined by the Anti-Lecompton men. The Republicans then, determined that if both the Administration candidates for Congress are returned from this State it shall not be their fault withdrew one of their candidates, Mr. SIBLEY. There are, therefore, three candidates for Congress running; and as they are elected on general ticket, the two polling the highest vote will be chosen. The Republicans also very generously withdrew their nominee for State Printer, and are supporting the Anti-Lecompton candidate, JOHN O'MEARA, who is very popular as an honest, upright man, who has saved the State many thousand dollars as Printer during the last two years.

Since writing the foregoing paragraph, we have advices from Stockton that S. O. BOOKER, one of the Anti-Lecompton candidates for Congress, withdrew his name from the canvass in a speech which he made at that city on Saturday night. I fear he has taken this step too late, and that it is impossible now to organize a thorough fusion of the elements of opposition to the Administration before the election. Still the chance sof electing BAKER and MCKIBBEN are enhanced by this last move.

The Shasta *Courier* says that NAPOLEON MCILROY and DAVID WELLS were killed by Indians on the 20th August, near the mouth of Hat Creek, on McIroy's new road, in the northern part of the State. They were engaged hauling lumber, and at the time of their murder were encamped and asleep.

On the 30th August, the mining town of Campo Seco, Calaveras County, was almost destroyed by fire. The fire occurred in the Chinese part of the town, about noon, and in a few minutes the whole town was in flames. The business part of the town, including what was supposed to be fire-proof buildings, was entirely consumed. The total amount of loss not ascertained.

A fire broke out in Columbia on Monday morning, and destroyed the greater part of the lower portion of the town. The buildings burned were mostly light frames, and occupied by Chinese. The fire was prevented from extending to the business portion of the town, and the loss of property was comparatively light. OWEN FALLON, Professor, and J. S. REILLY, liquor merchant, are the principal sufferers. $20,000 will cover the entire loss.

When the recent conflagration which destroyed "Murphy's" broke out, the mournful services of a funeral were being performed. A mother had lost a little child of some two years old. The procession had reached the village church, and were there paying the last sad tribute of affection, when the fearful cry of fire smote upon the ear of that little group. So great was their panic, as the flames burst upon their sight through the church windows, that involuntarily all rushed out to render aid in staying the progress of the flames. In a moment the poor mother found herself alone with her dead child; and taking up the little coffin, returned to her home alone and unnoticed!

The surviving brother of the party of SHEPHEARD recently murdered by Mormons and Indians on the emigrant route over the Northern Plains has arrived in Carson Valley. A Mormon by the name of DAVIS, confessed, at the Sink of the Humboldt, that the Mormons and Indians committed the massacre. The people at Humboldt gave him warning to get out of the way.

A libel has been filed in the U. S. District Court against the steamer *Washington* for $4,920. On her trip to this port, the vessel put into Santa Catarina, in Brazil, and was furnished with 296 tons of coal by R. S. CUTHCART, United States Consul. A bottomry bond was given, and it is on this that the suit is brought.

JOHN M. SWEENEY was shot and mortally wounded at Montazeuma, Solano County, on the 24th ultimo, by a Mr. ARNOLD. SWEENEY drove ARNOLD'S sheep away from the pasture-land to which both parties laid claim.

ROBERT JACOBS was shot at Georgetown, El Dorado County, on the night of the 17th of August, by a Spanish woman. The weapon used was a double-barreled shot gun. The charge entered the body near the right nipple, and there is no chance for the man to recover.

Recently, at Hawkins' Bar, Tuolumne County, JOHN BERGMON was killed by ALEXANDER JOHNSON in a fight.

On Friday last, a man named EDWIN P. DUTTON fell dead in the street while conversing with a friend at the woodyard on the north side of Broadway, between Dupont and Stockton. The deceased was a single man, aged 26 years, a native of Claremont, N. H., and came to this State in 1853. About five weeks ago he came to this city from Knight's Ferry, where he had been engaged in mining.

A man who gave his name as WM. HOFF, was found by an officer, the other night, lying on Jackson-street wharf. He seemed to be very ill, and was taken to the Station-house, where he died in the course of an hour. The deceased was about thirty-five years of age.

One day last week, a man named JAMES ADAMS, while driving a wagon load of hay through the city of Oakland, accidentally upset the wagon, and, in falling, a pitchfork was run through his body, killing him instantly.

The body of FERDINAND WETZEL, keeper of a shoe store on Kearney-street, who disappeared mysteriously some weeks ago, was found at San Pablo, a few days since. The man seems to have been drowned, and the body was carried over to San Pablo and thrown upon the beach. He was disappointed in love a short time before his death, and is supposed to have committed suicide. Property to the amount of several thousand dollars was left by the deceased.

JOHN CONNER, one of the men engaged in the recent robbery of FREEMAN & Co.'s Express of $10,000 in gold dust has been convicted, and his partner, JAMES MULHARE, has pleaded guilty. The scoundrels, however, have not disgorged any portion of their ill-gotten spoil.

On the 29th inst., a decree of divorce was rendered in the District Court, sitting in Marysville, in the case of James F. Lawson *vs.* Eliza Lawson; and the cases of Catherine Duffy *vs.* William Duffy, and Sarah Ann V. Flinning *vs.* Mark Flinning were submitted to the Court for consideration.

A divorce has been rendered in the Fourth District Court of this city, in the case of Hannah A. Hale *vs* William H. Hale.

SAN JUAN.

Letter from Gov. Douglass in Answer to Gen. Harney—Review of the Difficulty.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Sept. 5, 1859.

Our latest advices from British Columbia are to the 27th August. The Victoria *Gazette* contains a letter from Gov. DOUGLAS rejoining to Gen. HARNEY'S answer to the protest of the former against the occupation of San Juan. I inclose the document, which you will find a moderate, sensible and practical paper. The Governor denies absolutely that there has been any outrage or attempted outrage upon an American citizen at San Juan. In my last I gave you a statement of the facts of the supposed outrage upon which Gen. HARNEY had acted. I stated that a Mr. CUTLER (an American citizen) had shot a trespassing hog belonging to an employe of the Hudson's Bay Company,—that for this act he was threatened by Messrs. DALLAS and FRASER—two members of the Executive Council of Vancouver—with transportation to Victoria for trial, and that a warrant was issued for his arrest, the service of which he evaded.

I learn from a private source that the rumor that a warrant was out for CUTLER was erroneous. It is also denied that FRASER and DALLAS—the former of whom is the correspondent from this quarter of the London *Times*—visited San Juan, or called upon CUTLER officially. They went there on private business, and hearing of GRIFFIN'S complaint against CUTLER, FRASER, who has lived some time in California, and claimed to understand American character better than other folks, undertook to frighten CUTLER into paying roundly for the deceased porker, often telling his friends that "a little bluster with these Yankees is the best means of settling disputes," he proceeded to berate CUTLER roundly, and to threaten him with the dire vengeance of the law, and finally threatened to take him to Victoria for trial. CUTLER happened to be made of the right material, and instead of putting his hands in his pockets to find his purse, proceeded deliberately to roll up his sleeves, and defy both the Johnny Bulls together to "take him," whereupon our British friends retired from the field.

It looks now as though the portentous war cloud hanging over our North Pacific region at the present time, arose entirely from this simple affair. If it proves true that Gen. HARNEY was rash enough to occupy the island with American troops, (in violation of an implied agreement between the two Governments would neither of them occupy it at present,) without first being sure that there was imminent necessity for doing so, he will have added another to the many evidences already current showing that he is too impetuous to be trusted with a separate command at a distant frontier post.

GOV. DOUGLASS' LETTER.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, VICTORIA, Vancouver Island, Aug. 13, 1859.

Brigadier-General William S. Harney, Commanding the Troops in the Department of Oregon:

DEAR SIR: On the evening of the 10th inst., I had the honor of receiving your dispatch, dated Fort Vancouver, Aug. 6, 1859.

In reply thereto, I must thank you for the frank, straight-forward manner in which you communicate to me your reasons for occupying the island of San Juan, in the Haro Archipelago, with a portion of the military forces of the United States under your command. I am glad to hear that you have done so under general instructions from the President of the United States, as Military Commander of the Department of Oregon, and not by direct authority emanating from the Cabinet at Washington.

You state that the reasons which induced you to take that course are the "insults and indignities which the British authorities of Vancouver Island, and the establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company have recently offered to American citizens residing on the island of San Juan," by sending a "sloop-of-war" from Vancouver Island to convey the Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company to San Juan, for the purpose of seizing an American citizen, and transporting him to Vancouver Island to be tried by British laws."

I will explain, for your information, that the Agents of the Hudson's Bay Company hold no official position in Vancouver Island, nor exercise any official power or authority, and are as entirely distinct from the officers of the Executive Government as are any of the other inhabitants of Vancouver Island. To the reported outrage on an American citizen, I beg to give the most unhesitating and unqualified denial. None of Her Majesty's ships has ever been sent to convey the Chief Factor or any officer of the Hudson's Bay Company to San Juan, for the purpose of seizing an American citizen, nor has any attempt ever been made to seize any American citizen and to transport him forcibly to Vancouver Island for trial, as represented by you.

Up to a very recent period but one American citizen has been resident on San Juan. About the commencement of the present year a few American citizens began to "squat" upon the island, and upon one occasion a complaint was made to me by a British subject of some wrong committed against his property by an American citizen, but no attention was paid to that complaint, out of consideration and respect to the friendly Government to which the alleged offender belonged, and whose citizens, I think it cannot be denied, have always been treated with marked attention by all the British authorities in these parts. With reference to San Juan in particular, I have always acted with the utmost caution to prevent, so far as might be in my power, any ill-feelings arising from collisions between British subjects and American citizens, and have in that respect cordially endeavored to carry out the views of the United States Government, as expressed in a dispatch from Mr. MARCY, dated 17th July, 1855, to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, a copy of which I herewith inclose for your information, as I presume that the document cannot be in your possession. Following the dignified policy recommended by that dispatch, I should, in any well-grounded case of complaint against an American citizen, have referred the matter to the French authorities in Washington Territory, well assured that if wrong had been committed reparation would have followed.

I deeply regret that you did not communicate with me for information upon the subject of the alleged grievance. You would then have learned how unfounded was the complaint, and the grave action you have adopted might have been avoided. I also deeply regret that you did not mention the matter verbally to me when I had the pleasure of seeing you at Victoria last month, for a few words from me would, I am sure, have removed from your mind any erroneous impressions, and you would have ascertained personally from me how anxious I had ever been to coöperate to the utmost of my power with the officers of the United States Government in any measure which might be mutually beneficial to the citizens of the two countries.

Having given you a distinct and emphatic denial of the circumstances which you allege induced you to occupy the Island of San Juan with United States troops; having shown you that the reasons you assign do not exist, and having endeavored to assure you of my readiness on all occasions to act for the protection of American citizens, and for the promotion of their welfare, I must call upon you, Sir, if not as a matter of right, at least as a matter of justice and humanity, to withdraw the troops now quartered upon the Island of San Juan; for those troops are not required for the protection of American citizens against British authorities, and their continuance upon an island, the sovereignty of which is in dispute, not only is a marked discourtesy to a friendly Government, but complicates to an undue degree the settlement in amicable manner of the question of sovereignty, and is also calculated to provoke a collision between the military forces of two friendly nations, in a distant part of the world.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JAMES DOUGLASS.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 26.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of the 2d inst., arrived in this city last night.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* publishes a letter from Capt. WALTER, announcing his arrival at Camp Floyd, Aug. 13, and stating also that he has materially shortened the route from Fort Dobs to Salt Lake. He encountered no opposition from Indians.

The Fort Smith *Times* says, a man named MCKNETT had killed the Indian agent, NAHORST, at Fort Belknap, on the 13th; also, that Col. LEEPER, agent for the Comanches, had been shot by Indians.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....SEPT. 26.

$2,000	Ia. State 2 1-2... 61	360	Erie Railroad... 4⅛
16,000	Tennessee 6s, '90. 89⅜	100	do b30 4⅝
5,000	Virginia S.6s.b60 95	50	do 4⅝
3,000	do 94⅜	100	Hud. Riv. Railroad 35¾
5,000	Missouri S.6s.b30 84⅜	50	Stoning'n Railr'd. 67
11,000	do 84⅜	100	Cleve. & Pitts. RR 7
22,000	do 84¾	15	N. H. & H. R'd....127
25,000	do b30 85	450	Reading Railroad.. 44¾
2,000	Mich. State 6s... 98½	100	do s60 44½
1,000	E. R. 4th M. Bs,. 40	100	do s60 44⅝
2,000	Hud. Riv. R. 1st M. 101¾	200	do b60 44¾
1,000	do 102	300	do ....c 44¾
1,000	Harlem R. 1st M. 94	50	Michigan Cen. R... 46
6,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bs.. 89¼	50	do 46⅛
2,000	LaC. & Mil. L. G. B 15	100	Mich. S. & N. I. G.S. 24
1,000	Ik. E. & W. 1M. B. 65	100	do 23⅞
4,000	Chic. & R. Is. Bs. 94	100	do s60 23⅝
90	Bank of America ...110	200	Gal. & Chic. R..b60 75
6	Continental Bank.100	500	do 75
50	Cum'd Coal Pref.. 13¾	300	Cleve. & Tol. R.... 24⅛
50	Pac. Mail S. Co.s30 79¾	50	Chi. & R. I. R...s60 68
50	do b60 79½	500	do 68¾
110	do s3 79	50	do s60 68⅞
1300	N. Y. Central R... 81¾	100	do b10 68⅝
1100	do b30 81⅞	325	do 68⅝
100	do s60 81⅞	400	do 68¾
100	do s60 81¾	250	do b45 68⅞
100	do b10 81⅞	200	do s30 68⅜
225	do 81⅞	500	do s30 68¾
50	do s30 81¾	100	do b10 68⅞
50	do b10 82	150	do b60 69
2380	do .... — 82	50	do 68¾
1700	do b60 82⅝		

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 5s, 1874...103	200	N. Y. Cen. R.... 82⅛
5,000	Missouri State 6s. 84¾	150	do b30 82¾
5,000	do b60 85	100	Harlem R. Pref. s30 36
20,000	do b30 84¾	500	Reading Railroad.. 45
25,000	do 84½	50	Mich. Cen. R..... 46
1,000	E. R. 1st M. B... 85	50	Illinois Central R.. 67½
1,000	E. R. 2d M. B. ex 73	100	Gal. & Chi. R..b60 75
50	Pacific M. S. Co.... 79	100	do b30 75
5	Mil. & Miss. R..... 53½	50	do 74⅞
750	N. Y. Cen. R....b30 82⅜	50	do 75
450	do 82	100	Cl. & Tol. R.....s10 24
100	do b15 82⅛	300	Chi. & Rock I.R.s10 68½
50	do b10 82⅛	200	do s5 68⅜
750	do b60 82⅛	500	do b60 68¾

MONDAY, Sept. 26—P. M.

The Weekly Average of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Sept. 24, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Sept. 17:

Increase in Loans	$20,968
Decrease in Specie	852,244
Decrease in Circulation	87,660
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	416,800

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Sept. 25, 1858.	Sept. 24, 1859.	Sept. 17, 1859.
Capital	$67,325,000	$68,645,000	$68,645,000
Loans	124,118,904	119,387,320	119,366,352
Specie	28,625,331	20,660,436	21,512,680
Circulation	7,864,373	8,357,206	8,444,866
Gross Deposits	102,429,344	93,460,470	94,002,721
Exchanged	16,347,446	20,729,871	20,855,322
Undrawn	86,081,898	72,730,599	73,147,399
In Sub-Treasury	11,838,994	5,190,520	5,067,277

The Bank Return of this afternoon exhibits little or no further increase in the Loans and Discounts, and the impression is that the line is on the point of turning downward again. This will be an unsatisfactory feature while the Foreign Exchanges remain at full Specie point. The Specie line results less favorably by about $350,000 than we anticipated this evening in our weekly review. The average for the new week will be a declining one, until the arrival of the California remittance of Sept. 5, now about due. The Exchanges for the *Persia's* mail on Wednesday, are hus far unsettled. The business done to-day, both in the way of settlements and in the purchase of Bank and Bankers' bills, was at 110¼ ℔ cent. on London, and f.5.14¾ on Paris; the exact currency for the last packet. Some of the leading drawers on England were then disposed to hold for an advance of 3⅛@¼ on London, and reported the same pretentson early to-day; but after the arrival of the *Vanderbilt's* mail, there was less stiffness manifested. The letters advise a very easy state of things in London, both as to the immediate rates and supply of money, and the prospect of continued steadiness at the Bank of England, where Bullion was already accumulating, with $3,750,000 on the way from Australia alone, and $7,000,000 from this country. It will be noticed that our latest Telegraphic dispatch to Southampton, on the eve of the sailing of the steamer, reports increased firmness in the English Funds, which sold up to 95¾ for Money on the 15th. The Chinese difficulty had but a momentary influence on the Stock Exchange; the only perceptible effect was to induce the speculators for the decline to sell with some freedom at then current prices. The news by the present arrival favors the hope held out by the previous steamer, of an improved demand for American Grain. The orders, however, will probably come out at moderate limits, though our Corn Exchange is already looking up on this partial turn in the long depressed European advices. The fine quality of our new Wheat, both in weight and uniform soundness, will unquestionably command the favor of the English market, whenever the export limits as to price are freely met.

In our own Money market some change, adverse to continued low rates, was generally looked for to-day, especially on long-date paper. And such we rather look to see the inclination of the terms of discount outside of Bank, with a more decided preference for the shortest paper, at Bank. But the actual business to-day was again done at 7 ℔ cent. for strictly prime lists, February and March, 1860, and 6½ ℔ cent. for 60-day acceptances. Demand loans were readily had by the Stock Brokers at 6 ℔ cent., and the movement, if anything, less active than near the close of last week. The Customs, $123,000; other receipts into the Sub-Treasury, $70,000; disbursements, $119,000; balance this afternoon, $5,254,619. The Bullion engagements for the *Persia* are not yet important. The market is rather bare of California Gold bars. We hear of two parcels, together, $500,000 in Coin as likely to go.

There was a largely increased demand for Stocks to-day on the Railroad Share list, particularly marked again in New-York Central, of which 12,000 shares were sold, the price rising to 82@82¼ cash, and 82¼ buyer's option. The continued upward movement, as intimated this morning, excites the special wonder of many of the "old and "knowing" heads n the Board of Brokers, who have been selling more or less against the rise for nearly three weeks, in the expectation of a decided reaction. The stock, however, appears to have taken a deeper hold on the public confidence, as a dividend security, and from more substantial and permanent causes, than the speculators inside the Exchange, (and even some of the Commission Brokers who sold their customers out below 80 ℔ cent.,) are willing to understand or appreciate. This opposition has undoubtedly influenced frequent turns in the Stock by outside holders on the chances of reaction, but these parties come in again, after paying one or two commissions, and, as far as we can discover, the accumulation of actual Certificates on the Street, (whatever might be expected from it after a rise of 10@12 ℔ cent.,) bears but a moderate relation to the increasing demand. The market was further strengthened to-day by an upward turn in several of the Western Stocks, which it will be noticed, sold ½@¾ ℔ cent. higher than at the close of last week. The strongest were Galena and Rock Island. The others were steady in prices but without decided movement. In State Stocks there was a heavy business in Missouris at 84¾@⅞@¾. Tennessees were ½ ℔ cent. better. United States Fives of 1874 sold at 103 ℔ cent., although the steamer's advices are that the coupon stock is held firmer in London. Pacific Mail fell off 1 ℔ cent.; Panama steady. The general market closed firm on New-York Central and steady for other descriptions.

The official report of the Galena and Chicago third week is as follows:

1859	$47,900	1858	$35,911
Increase			$11,982

We have been requested to mention that the only passage office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company is now on the wharf, foot of Canal-street, North River.

The *Vanderbilt*, at this port, this forenoon, places us in possession of mail advices from London to the 15th inst. The London *Times* of that date notices the Money Market thus:

"The Funds opened with renewed firmness this morning, and have closed at a further improvement—the notification that France and England will act in concert against China having contributed to the favorable tendency. The first price of Consols was 95¾ to 95¾—an advance of ⅛—and the latest transactions were at 95⅞ to 95¾. The investments of the public are kept up on an extensive scale, and £10,000 of stock is still daily bought for the Savings Banks. Gold also continues to be taken to the Bank—the amount carried there since the date of the last return having been nearly half a million, and the supply of money on loan at the Stock Exchange has considerably increased at 1½ ℔ cent. About £48,000 in bar gold went into the Bank to-day. The shipments of gold from Australia for England since the departure of the last mail, comprise about £737,000, a considerable portion of which will be shortly due. The *Atrato* from the West Indies brings £120,000, and the *Ethiope* from Africa £9,000. There was less excitement in the tea market to-day, after the delivery of the China letters, but prices showed increased firmness. The Chinese exchange quotations telegraphed on Monday showed a movement of nearly 2 ℔ cent. at Shanghae in favor of this country; but it appears that, just before closing that post, a reaction took place, and that the fixed rate was 6s. 6d., or exactly the same as by the previous packet. At Hong Kong it was 4s. 10½d., showing a fresh turn of about 1½ ℔ cent. against England. The mercantile letters from China generally concur in the view that the renewal of hostilities will not be attended by any material interruption of trade. The American merchants regarded the question with considerable interest, since the United States authorities had decided that they must adhere literally to their own treaty stipulations, without regard to the course of other Powers, so that they might be compelled to pay while the English escaped. But the difficulty, supposing it to arise, would doubtless be met by easy expedients. The final quotations of the French rentes this evening were 68f. 65c., showing further fractional advance."

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS FOR AMERICAN SECURITIES.

American Railways.	Closing Prices.
Illinois Central 6 ℔ cent., 1875	76@78
Illinois Central 7 ℔ cent., 1875	80@82
Illinois Central 7 ℔ cent., (Freeland.,) 1860	83@85
Illinois Central $100 shares, $60 paid	39@37
Michigan Central 6 ℔ cent., 1860	80@85
Michigan Central 8 ℔ cent., 1869	80@82
Michigan Central 8 ℔ cent. Sinking Fund, '82	83@85
Michigan Central $100 shares	40@45
Michigan S. and N. Indiana Sink. Fund, 1885	53@58
Michigan S. and N. Indiana $100 shares	5@10
New-York Central 6 ℔ cent. Sink. Fund, '83..84	@86
New-York Central 7 ℔ cent. Convertible, '64..	93@95
New-York Central 7 ℔ cent. Sink. Fund, '76..	92@94
New-York Central $100 shares	69@71
New-York and Erie 3d mortage, 1883	62@64
New-York and Erie Sinking Fund, 1875	23@25
New-York and Erie 7 ℔ cent. Bds., con. '62, '71	15@25
New-York and Erie $100 shares	5@10
Pennsylvania Central 6s., 1st mort., 1880	88@90
Pennsylvania Central Bds., 2d mortgage	92@94
Pennsylvania Central Bds., $50 shares	35@40
Philadelphia and Reading 1st mortgage, 1880	83@88
Philadelphia and Reading 2d mortgage, 1870	73@78
Philadelphia and Reading $50 shares	20@24

The following is a list of the consignees of the treasure brought by the *Moses Taylor*:

Am. Ex. Bank	$179,500	J. B. Newton & Co.	30,936
Seth Adams	5,000	R. Patrick	62,400
A. Belmont	144,000	J. G. Parker & Son.	4,000
T. H. & J. S. Bacon	5,500	J. Phelan	8,100
Butcher & Bro	32,740	A. Rich & Bro	11,600
W. T. Coleman & Co.	65,650	Rob'ts, Morison & Co.	15,000
Chas. W. Crosby	19,100	A. Rosenb'm & Co.	34,000
Conroy & O'Connor	10,030	S. G. Reid & Co	5,000
J. H. Coghill	10,023	Ross, Falconer & Co	13,901
T. Curtis & Co	13,320	Sands, Bros	24,000
H. Cohn & Co	24,000	J. Strauss Bro	51,000
Duncan, Sher. & Co.	101,681	W. Seligman & Co.	40,000
De Rham & Co	61,600	Taffee, McCahil & Co	60,000
De Witt, Kittle & Co.	25,000	S. Tilton	2,274
Eppinger & Co	8,000	A. C. Tilson	3,200
Z. Einstein Bros	7,000	Turner Bros	3,000
Freeman & Co	53,350	Treadwell & Co	22,000
D. Fordheimer	6,260	Thomas & Cornell	5,000
I. Goldsmith & Co	17,900	Jonathan Wales	70,000
H. E. Griffin	10,063	R. S. Wade	5,857
W. Hoge & Co	32,500	J. B. Weir	25,047
D. Hamburger	4,625	Wells, Fargo & Co.	289,000
Howland & Aspinw'l	8,420	J. Patrick	77,000
J. Heller & Bro	15,988	Order	41,300
W. Heller & Co	20,000	Ribon & Co	2,000
T. J. Hand & Co	2,000	J. Duke	1,800
Irving Bank	12,000	M. Fischer	850
Jennings & Brew'r,	10,000	Galway, Caesar & Co	700
Janson Bond & Co	20,000	S. L. Isaacs	700
E. Kelly & Co	77,000	Fitzger'd, Booth & Co	350
Kerby, Byrne & Co.	3,500	Williams & Potter	620
Metropolitan Bank	78,347	Fischer & Son	100
Meader & Adams	18,600	Total	$2,043,363
P. Naylor	10,000		
Neustadter Bros	17,000		

The Albany *Statesman* thus reports the business on the Canals:

The receipts at tide-water of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley for the third week of September, in 1858 and 1859, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1858	14,100	229,600	173,400	31,800
1859	46,700	273,500	222,400	42,900
Decrease	32,600	43,900	49,000	11.100

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles so far for the years 1858 and 1859 have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1858	1,178,400	5,741,700	4,040,900	482,800
1859	243,500	1,201,200	2,099,400	211,600
Decr'e	934,900	4,540,500	1,941,500	271,200

Reducing the wheat to flour, the deficiency in the receipts of 1859 is equal to 1,843,000 bbls. flour.

The receipts at tide-water of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the canals to and including the 7th inst., have been as follows:

Canal open	May 6.	April 28.	April 15.
Flour, bbls	343,700	1,178,400	243,500
Wheat, bushels	2,102,300	5,741,700	1,201,200
Corn, bushels	4,298,200	4,040,900	2,099,400
Barley, bushels	522,300	482,800	211,600
Rye, bushels	114,900	350,300	130,600
Oats, bushels	1,685,900	3,079,800	2,718,500
Pork, bbls	10,536	22,540	36,556
Beef, bbls	1,910	7,169	1,400
Cheese, lbs	147,700	394,100	476,700
Butter, lbs	209,100	280,500	375,400
Lard, lbs	548,500	2,932,100	3,317,700
Bacon, lbs	1,947,000	3,005,100	1,772,200
Wool, lbs	1,472,200	2,474,000	2,806,200

The amount and value of Lake Superior Copper passed through the St. Mary's Ship Canal are 776 tons and $248,000. The commerce of the Canal for the month was follows:

AUGUST, 1859.		AUGUST, 1858.	
Passages of Steamers	17	Passages of Steamers	21
Passages of Propellers	26	Passages of Propellers	13
Passages of Sail Vessels	90	Passages of Sail Vessels	45
Passages of Tugs	60	Passages of Tugs	3
Total	193	Total	82
Aggregate tonnage, 64,752.		Aggregate tonnage, 36,829.	
Tolls received, $3,091 98.		Tolls received, $1,730 34.	

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. Sept. 24.	Loans. Sept. 17.	Specie. Sept. 24.	Specie. Sept. 17.
Bk. of New-York	4,777,077	4,755,317	695,319	699,454
Manhattan Co	4,595,329	4,679,129	909,578	915,446
Merchants' Bank	4,208,556	4,041,431	1,534,326	1,253,991
Mechanics' Bank	3,451,045	3,459,710	767,584	726,759
Union Bank	2,768,921	2,784,732	338,613	415,926
Bk. of America	5,087,036	5,125,783	1,443,879	1,463,840
Phenix Bank	2,999,839	3,093,380	479,326